Leges Edwardi Confessoris

[Prologue] Post quartum annum adquisitionis regis Willelmi istius terre consilio baronum suorum fecit summoneri per uniuersos patrie comitatus Anglos nobiles, sapientes et lege sua eruditos, ut eorum consuetudines ab ipsis audiret. [Prol. 1] Electis igitur de singulis totius patrie comitatibus xii, iureiurando in primis coram eo sanxerunt ut, quoad possent, recto tramite incedentes legum suarum ac consuetudinum sancita ediderent, nichil pretermittentes, nil preuaricando commutantes.

[1] A sancta itaque ecclesia exordium sumentes, per quam rex et regnum solide subsistere haberent, pacem et libertatem illius concionati sunt dicentes: [1.1] Omnis clerus etiam scolares et omnes eorum possessiones, ubicumque fuerint, pacem Dei et sancte ecclesie habeant.

[2] Ab Aduentu Domini usque ad octauas Epiphanie pacem Dei et sancte ecclesie per omne regnum. [2.1] Similiter a lxx^{ma} usque ad octauas Pasche. [2.2] Item ab Ascensione Domini usque ad octauas Pentecostes. [2.3] Item omnibus diebus iiii^{or} Temporum. [2.4] Item omnibus sabbatis totius anni

1 Leges Edwardi Confessoris] Incipit tractatus de legibus et consuetudinibus Anglie editis tempore magni regis Willelmi α; Incipit lex gloriosi Anglorum regis Edwardi ζ; Hec sunt leges Edwardi regis *Cl*; De legibus regis Willelmi *Hr*; *no title in Hk Rl* 2 istius terre] Anglie communi *Cl*; scilicet Anglie *add.* ζ 3 consilio] concilio *Hr* per uniuersos] paruulos *Ar* uniuersos] uniuerse *Hr* patrie] *om. Cl*; Anglie *Hk* patrie comitatus] comitatus patrie θ 4 Anglos] Angl' *Cl*; Anglie *Pl*; Anglorum *Ha* nobiles] nobiles et *Hk* et lege] in lege *Do*; et in lege ζ sua] *om. Hk* 5 ipsis] eis α audiret] erudiret θ Electis igitur] Electi *Hr* 6 iureiurando] iureiurandi *Cl* coram eo] *om.* ζ sanxerunt] sanxierunt *Do* quoad] quout *Cl* 7 ac] et *Cl* η sancita] sanctita κ *No Cl Hr* ζ; sanxita *Do* 8 pretermittentes] pretermittentes nil addentes ζ nil] uel *Cl* nil preuaricando commutantes] uideri (*om.* θ) preuaricando (preuacaricando *Do*) comitatus α commutantes] committentes *Rl*; comutantes *Hr*; mutantes ζ 9 De ecclesia *rubric add. c. 1 Cl*; De pace et libertate sancte (*om. Ar*) ecclesie *rubric add.* ζ A sancta itaque ecclesia] De sancta ecclesia α; De sancta ecclesia itaque *Cl*; Sancta itaque ecclesia *S* (*rubric doubles S of* sancta) exordium sumentes] sumentes exordium *Cl* 10 haberent] habere α; ualerent *Hk* et] que *Hr* et libertatem illius] illius et libertatem ζ illius] ipsius *Cl*; illis

The Laws of Edward the Confessor

[Prologue][1] Four years after the acquisition[2] of this land, King William, on the advice of his barons, caused to be summoned from all the counties of the country English nobles, who were wise men and learned in their law, so that he might hear from them their customs. [Prol. 1] When twelve men had been chosen from each county of the entire country, they first of all solemnly affirmed by swearing an oath before him that, as far as they could, they would declare the rules of their laws and customs, treading the righteous path, omitting nothing, nor altering anything deceitfully.

[1] And so, beginning with the Holy Church, by which king and kingdom are firmly supported, they declared its peace and liberty before the assembly, saying: [1.1] All the clergy and scholars and all their possessions, wherever they are, shall have the peace of God and of the Holy Church.

[2][3] From the Advent of the Lord until the octave of the Epiphany, the peace of God and of the Holy Church throughout the whole kingdom.[4] [2.1] Likewise, from Septuagesima Sunday until the octave of Easter.[5] [2.2] Also from the Ascension of the Lord until the octave of Pentecost.[6] [2.3] Also on all the Ember Days.[7] [2.4] Also on all Saturdays of the whole year

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Hr concionati] *om. Hr* sunt] *om. Hr* 11 De clericis et possessionibus eorum *rubric add. c. 1.1 in margin Rl* Omnis clerus] Omnes clerici *Hk* etiam] et omnes *Hk*; etiam etiam *Hr* omnes] *om.* α eorum possessiones] possessiones eorum *Pl* 12 ubicumque fuerint] *om.* θ fuerint] fuerunt *Ad* Dei] Domini ι sancte ecclesie] ecclesie sancte *Ad* 13 De pace regis *rubric add. c. 2 Cl*; Quibus temporibus pax seruanda est *rubric add.* ζ Domini] *om. Hk* octauas] octauabis *Ck* pacem] pax *Hk*; sit pax *Hr* 14 regnum] regnum statuimus *Cl* octauas] octauabis *Ck* 15 octauas] octauabis *Ck* Pentecostes] Púntecostis *Ck* 16 iiii^{or} Temporum. Item omnibus] *om. Do* omnibus sabbatis] diebus sabbatorum *Hk*

ab hora nona et totum diem sequentem. [2.5] Item uigiliis sancte Marie, sancti Michaelis, sancti Iohannis baptiste, sanctorum omnium apostolorum, et sanctorum illorum quorum festiuitates a sacerdotibus in ecclesia diebus dominicis annunciabuntur, et omnium sanctorum kalendis Nouembris, semper ab hora ix[a] uigiliarum et totum diem sequentem. [2.6] Item in festiuitatum celebrationibus sanctorum quacumque fuerint in parochiis ubi sunt ecclesie eorum. [2.7] Et si est qui pro pietate ad celebrationem sancti adueniat, cum pace moretur et abscedat. [2.8] Item omnibus Christicolis ad ecclesiam Dei causa orationis pergentibus pax sit in eundo et redeundo; item ad dedicationes euntibus et ad sinodos et ad capitula, siue summoniti sint siue per se ibi quid agendum habeant. [2.8a] Etiam si aliquis excommunicatus ad emendationem ad episcopum uenerit, absolutus eundo et redeundo pacem Dei et sancte ecclesie habeat. [2.9] Quod si aliquis sibi forisfecerit, episcopus faciat suam iusticiam. [2.9a] Et si pro iusticia episcopi emendare noluerit, ostendat regi, et rex constringat forisfactorem ut emendet cui forisfecit et episcopo et sibi. [2.9b] Et sic iuste gladius gladium iuuabit.

[3] Vbicumque iusticia regis uel alia quelibet iusticia, cuiuscumque sit, tenuerit placita de iusticia, si minister episcopi ibi fuerit et ostenderit causam sancte ecclesie, ipsa prius deducatur ad quem finem rationabilius poterit ipsa die. [3.1] Iustum est enim ut Dominus ubique per seruos suos honoretur.

1 et] *om. Wo* totum] per totum *α Hr* totum diem sequentem] tota die sequente *Rl* diem sequentem] sequentem diem *Cl* Item] In *Do* uigiliis] uigilia *Do ζ* 2 sanctorum] *om. α Hk* omnium apostolorum] apostolorum omnium *Hr* apostolorum] *om. Cl* 3 sanctorum] omnium sanctorum *Do* sanctorum illorum] illorum sanctorum *α*; sanctorum *Cl* ecclesia] ecclesiis *α Ar*; et *add. Ar* 4 diebus dominicis] dominicis diebus *Hk Cl Ar* annunciabuntur] nunciabuntur *α*; annunciantur *Hk* kalendis] in kalendis *Rl* 5 semper] *om. α* uigiliarum] uigilie *α* totum] per totum *α Hr* totum diem sequentem] eorum die sequente *Rl* 6 festiuitatum] festis *α*; festiuitatibus *Cl*; festiuitate *ζ* quacumque] quecumque *Cl*; quicumque *η* 7 sunt] sint *ι* ecclesie eorum] eorum ecclesie *α* Et si est] omnis *Rl* si] sic *Ar* 8 sancti] sanctorum *Cl* adueniat] aduenerit *Rl* abscedat] discedat *Hk*; abcedat *Hr* 9 causa orationis pergentibus] pergentibus causa orationis *α* pergentibus] pertingentibus *Pl* sit] *om. Hr Rl* 10 dedicationes] dedicationem *Hk* euntibus] *om. No* et ad sinodos et ad capitula] et sinodos et capitula *θ*; ad sinodos ad capitula *Hr Rl* 11 summoniti] summonitus *Do* sint] sunt *Ck* ibi quid agendum] agendum (agend *Ck*) ibi *α* habeant] eant *Do*; habeat *ζ* 12 ad emendationem] causa emendationis *θ* ad episcopum] *om. Cl Hk, probably through homoeoteleuton* episcopum] capitulum *Do* absolutus] absoluendus *α (corr. above to* absolutus *in Ad) Cl* 13–14 aliquis] quis *ι* 14 sibi] *om. Hk* faciat suam iusticiam] suam iusticiam faciat *Hr* pro] cum *Do* 15 noluerit] uoluerit *Ha* constringat] constringet *Rl Do*; constringet eum *Hr* 16 emendet] emendat *Ck No* cui forisfecit] de forisfacto *Hk* forisfecit] forisfecerit *α* 16–17 Et sic iuste gladius gladium iuuabit] *om. ι* 16 iuste] *om. Hr* 18 De iusticia sancte ecclesie *rubric add. c. 3 ζ* alia]

from the ninth hour and all the following day. [2.5] Also on the vigils of St. Mary, St. Michael, St. John the Baptist, all the Holy Apostles, and those saints whose feast days will be announced by priests in church on Sundays, and All Saints' Day on the first of November, always from the ninth hour of the vigils and all the following day.[8] [2.6] Also during the celebrations of the feast days of the saints wherever they are in the parishes where their churches are.[9] [2.7] And if anyone comes to the celebration of a saint because of piety, he shall stay and leave in peace. [2.8] Also there shall be peace going and returning for all Christian worshippers traveling to a church of God in order to pray; also for those traveling to dedications, synods, and chapter meetings, whether they are summoned or have business to do there by themselves. [2.8a] Even if an excommunicate comes to the bishop to make amends, once absolved he shall have the peace of God and of the Holy Church in going and returning.[10] [2.9] But if anyone commits an offense for himself, the bishop shall administer his justice.[11] [2.9a] And if he refuses to make amends on account of the bishop's justice, [the bishop] shall show this to the king, and the king shall constrain the offender to make amends to the person whom he wronged, to the bishop, and to [the king] himself. [2.9b] And so will the sword justly help the sword.[12]

[3] Wherever a royal justice or anyone else's justice, whosoever he may be, holds pleas of justice, if an official of the bishop is there and presents a case of the Holy Church, that same case shall be brought to an end first, as reasonably as possible, on the same day.[13] [3.1] For it is just that the Lord everywhere shall be honored through his servants.

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aliqua *Hk* sit] *om. Hk* 19 tenuerit] tenuere *Hr* placita] placitum *α* de iusticia] uel iusticiam *ζ* ibi] *om. Hr ζ* 20 sancte] *om. Ck Cl Hk* prius] prius ad (quem *add. Ls*) finem *α Cl ζ* quem finem] finem quem *Pl*; quem *Cl Hr* rationabilius poterit] poterit rationabilius *ζ* 21 ipsa] illa *α*; ipso *Cl*; eo *S* est enim] enim est *κ*; est *Hk* ut] quod *Hr* Dominus] Deus *α*; diues *Rl with* deus *add. in a later hand above* ubique] *om. Hk Ar* suos] *om. Hr*

[4] Quicumque de ecclesia tenuerit uel in feodo ecclesie manserit, alicubi extra curiam ecclesiasticam non placitabit, si in aliquo forisfactum habuerit donec, quod absit, in curia ecclesiastica de recto defecerit.

[5] Quicumque reus uel noxius ad ecclesiam pro presidio confugerit, ex quo atrium ingressus fuerit, securus sit et a nemine insequente ullo modo apprehendatur, nisi per pontificem loci illius uel per ministros eius. [5.1] Et si in fugiendo ad domum sacerdotis uel ad curiam eius diuerterit, eandem securitatem et libertatem ibidem inueniat quam apud ecclesiam, dum tamen sacerdotis domus et curia in feodo ecclesie consistant. [5.2] Si latro est uel raptor, quod male ceperit, si ad manum est, reddat. [5.2a] Et si illud extirpauerit et de suo proprio quod reddat habuerit, in integrum ei a quo furatum est restituat. [5.3] Si autem hoc sepius egerit et forte fortuitu ad ecclesiam sic sepius confugerit, ablatione reddita prouinciam forisiuret nec redeat. [5.3a] Et si redierit, quisquam eum recipere non presumat nisi per consensum iusticie domini regis.

[6] Si quis sancte ecclesie pacem fregerit, episcopi tamen est iusticia. [6a] Et si eorum sententiam defugiendo uel superbe contempnendo paruipenderit, ad regem de eo clamor deferetur post dies xl; et iusticia regis mittet eum per uadimonium et plegios, si habere poterit, usque dum Deo primitus et regi postea satisfaciat. [6.1] Et si infra triginta et unum diem per amicos suos seu per iusticiam regis reperiri non poterit, ore suo utlagabit eum rex. [6.2] Et si postea repertus fuerit et teneri possit uiuus,

1 De dignitate ecclesiarum *rubric add. c. 4 Cl*; De his qui de ecclesia tenent *rubric add. Hr*; De ecclesia tenentibus *rubric add. in margin Rl*; De libertate eorum qui de feodis ecclesie tenuerint (-unt *Pl*) *rubric add. ζ* ecclesia] ecclesiis *α* feodo] fundo *Hr* alicubi] alibi *Rl*; aliter *Ha* 2 curiam ecclesiasticam] ecclesie curiam *Hk* non] *om. Ar Ha* placitabit] placidabit *Hk* 3 in curia ecclesiastica] curia ecclesie *Hk* de] in *Do*; a *Hk* 4 De hiis qui ad ecclesiam (pro presidio *add. ζ*) confugerint (fug- *S*) *rubric add. c. 5 Cl ζ*; De fugientibus ad ecclesiam *rubric add. Hr*; De reis ad ecclesiam confugientibus *rubric add. in margin Rl* uel] et *Ar* ecclesiam] ecclesiasticus *Do* confugerit] fugerit *Hr* 5 atrium] illam *α* ingressus] introgressus *Hr* sit] *om. Hr* insequente] insequenti *Ck* ullo] nullo *α Cl* 6 uel per] uel *Hr ζ* 7 si] *om. Ar* in] *om. α* 8 ibidem inueniat] inueniat ibidem *α*; inueniet *Hk* quam] quam et *η* 8–9 dum tamen sacerdotis domus et curia] domus enim sacerdotis *Hk* tamen] cum *Hr* 9 sacerdotis domus et curia] domus et curia sacerdotis *κ*; domus et curia *θ* feodo] fundo *Hr* ecclesie] ecclesiastico *α*; *om. Pl* consistant] consistat *Hk* 10 est] *om. Rl* ceperit] cepit *α ζ*; ceperat *Hr* si] quod *ζ* 11 quod reddat habuerit] habeat quod reddat *θ* in] *om. θ Cl ζ* 12 furatum] fraudatum *α*; furatus *Hr* restituat] reddat *Hk* autem] *om. α* sepius egerit] egerit sepius *Rl* forte] *om. Hr* 12–13 ad ecclesiam sic sepius] sic ad ecclesiam sepe *Hk*; sic sepius *ζ* 13 sic sepius] Dei si sepius *Cl* confugerit] fugerit *κ Hr*; effugerit *θ* ablatione] oblatione *ζ* nec] ne *Cl* 14 redeat] reddat *Hr* Et si] Si uero *α* recipere non presumat] non presumat retinere *Hk* nisi] ni *Ha Pl* 15 consensum iusticie] licentiam *α* iusticie] iusticiarum *ζ* domini] *om. ε* 16 De fractione pacis ecclesie *rubric add. c. 6 Rl (in*

[4] Whoever holds from a church or lives on a fee of a church, if he commits an offense in any way, he will not plead anywhere outside of an ecclesiastical court until, God forbid, there is a default of right in the ecclesiastical court.

[5][14] Any accused or guilty person who flees to a church for protection shall be safe from the time when he enters the churchyard,[15] and he shall not be seized in any way by any pursuer, except by the bishop of that place or by his officials. [5.1] And if in flight he strays into the home of a priest or into his courtyard, he shall find in that place the same safety and liberty as in a church, as long as the priest's home and courtyard are situated in a fee of the church. [5.2] If he is a thief or a robber, he shall return what he wrongly took if it is in his possession. [5.2a] And if he has destroyed that, and has enough property to pay, he shall make full restitution to the person from whom it was stolen. [5.3] If, however, he does this often and with unexpected luck flees to the church frequently, he shall abjure the district[16] [and] not return after what had been stolen has been returned. [5.3a] And if he does return, no one shall presume to receive him except with the consent of the justice of the lord king.

[6] If someone breaks the peace of the Holy Church, the justice,[17] nonetheless, belongs to the bishop. [6a] And if he scorns their sentence by fleeing or by arrogantly contemning [it],[18] the report concerning this should be brought after forty days to the king; and the king's justice will attach him through gage and pledges,[19] if any can be had, until he shall make satisfaction first to God and afterward to the king. [6.1] And if within thirty-one days he can not be found by his friends or by the king's justice, the king will outlaw him by his own mouth. [6.2] And afterward if he is found and can be held alive,

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margin) Hr; De hiis (his *Ar Ha*) qui pacem ecclesie fregerint (fregerit *Ha S*) *rubric add.* ζ sancte ecclesie pacem] pacem sancte ecclesie α *Cl* fregerit] fregit *Ha* episcopi] ipsi θ episcopi tamen] episcoporum ε tamen] tantum *Ad Cl* ζ est iusticia] iusticia est *Cl* 17 si] si quis *Hk*; sic *Ar* eorum] eius θ defugiendo] diffugiendo *Cl* η defugiendo uel superbe contempnendo] contempnendo uel defugiendo *Do* superbe] *om.* α; superbie *Hr Ar Ha* 17–18 paruipenderit] paruipenderunt *Ha* 18 clamor] *om.* α *Cl* ι deferetur] defeceretur *Do* 18–19 mittet] admittet α 19 uadimonium] uadium α *Hk* plegios] plegium α; per plegios *Rl* ζ poterit] potuerit *Cl Hk* dum] de eo *Wo* 20 regi postea satisfaciat] postea regi satisfecerit θ postea] *om. Hk* Et si] Et *Ar* triginta et unum diem] tricesimum diem et unum *Hk*; tricesimum diem *Hr* 21 per] *om. Pl* suos] *om. Hr* seu per] siue per α; super *Ha* regis] domini regis α 21–22 ore suo utlagabit eum rex] rex uthlagabit eum ore suo *Rl* utlagabit] utlegabit *Do*; udagabit *Hk*; hudagabit *Hr*; uthlagabit *Rl* ι 22 rex] dominus rex α

regi reddatur, uel capud ipsius, si sese defenderit. [6.2a] Lupinum enim capud gerit a die utlagationis sue, quod ab Anglis wluesheued nominatur. [6.2b] Et hec sententia communis est de omnibus utlagis.

[7] De omni annona decima garba sancte ecclesie reddenda est. [7.1] Si quis gregem equarum habuerit, pullum decimum reddat; qui unam solam uel duas, de singulis pullis singulos denarios. [7.2] Qui uaccas plures habuerit, uitulum decimum; qui unam uel duas, de uitulis singulis obolos singulos. [7.3] Et si de eis caseum fecerit, caseum decimum; si non fecerit, lac decima die. [7.4] Agnum decimum, uellus decimum, caseum decimum, butirum decimum, porcellum decimum, secundum quod sibi per annum inde profecerit.

[8.1] Quin etiam de boscis et pratis, aquis, molendinis, parcis, uiuariis, piscariis, uirgultis, ortis et negociacionibus et omnibus similiter rebus, quas dederit Dominus, decima reddenda est. [8.2] Et qui eam detinuerit, per iusticiam sancte ecclesie et regis, si necesse fuerit, ad redditionem cogatur. [8.3] Hec predicauit sanctus Augustinus, et hec concessa sunt a rege et confirmata a baronibus et populis. [8.3a] Sed postea instigante diabolo ea detinuerunt, et sacerdotes, qui diuites erant, non multum curiosi erant ad perquirendas eas—quia in multis locis sunt modo quatuor uel tres ecclesie, ubi tunc temporis non erat nisi una—et sic inceperunt minui.

1 regi] *om.* α reddatur] reddetur *Hr Rl* reddatur uel capud ipsius] uel capud eius reddetur *Hr* ipsius] eius θ *Cl Hr* sese] se α *S* defenderit] defendit *Do* 2 capud gerit] gerit capud *Hk Rl* gerit] gerat *Ad Ls*; geret *S* utlagationis] udagationis *Hk*; hudagationis *Hr*; uthlagationis *Rl* ι quod ab Anglis] que ab Anglicis α wluesheued] uulfesheued *Do*; wluisheuet *Hr*; wlfuesheued *Pl* nominatur] appelatur *Do*; uocatur *Hr* 3 Et hec] Hec autem α de] *om. Do* utlagis] hutlagis *Hr*; uthlagis *Rl Ha Pl*; uthlagatis *Ar* 4 De decimis ecclesiarum *rubric add. c. 7 Cl*; De decimis ecclesie reddendis *rubric add. Hr*; De reddendis decimis sancte ecclesie *rubric add. in margin Rl*; De decimis *rubric add.* ζ sancte ecclesie reddenda est] reddenda est sancte ecclesie *Cl* reddenda est] est reddenda θ 5 equarum] equorum *Rl* ι; equarum uel equicium *Hr* pullum decimum] decimum pullum θ *Hk* qui] qui autem *Hr* 6 duas] duos ι; duas habuerit α *Hr* singulos denarios] singulum denarium et α De pullis et uitul[is] *rubric add. c. 7.2 in margin Rl* uaccas plures] plures uaccas θ *Hr* 7 decimum] decimum reddat *Cl* unam] unam solam *Cl* duas] duos ι; duas habuerit α uitulis] *om.* ζ uitulis singulis] singulis uitulis α *Cl Hr* 7–8 obolos singulos] singulum obolum α; obolum singulum *Cl*; singulos obolos η 8 caseum decimum; si non fecerit *om. Do* ι *due to homoeoteleuton* si non] si autem non κ *No*; et si non *Hr* si non fecerit] uel *S* non] nullum *No* 9 decima] decimo α De ouibus et porc[ellis] De apibus et omnibus que dederit Dominus *rubric add. c. 7.4 in margin Rl*; De ouibus *rubric add. Hr*; Item de decimis *rubric add.* ζ Agnum decimum] Autem agnum et *Hr* caseum decimum] caseum et *Hr*; et *Hk*; *om.* α 10 De porcis *rubric add. between* decimum *and* porcellum *Hr* porcellum decimum] *om. No* secundum] de apibus secundum η 10–11 sibi per annum inde] per tempus anni *Hk* 12 boscis] lactis *Cl* et] de θ *Cl*; et de *Hk*; *om. Hr* pratis, aquis, molendinis, parcis] parcis, pratis, aquis, molen-

he shall be surrendered to the king, or his head [shall be sent to him] if he defends himself. [6.2a] For from the day of his outlawry he bears a wolf's head, which is called *wluesheued* by the English. [6.2b] And this sentence is the same for all outlaws.

[7][20] The tenth sheaf from every harvest[21] must be rendered to the Holy Church. [7.1] If anyone has a herd of horses, he shall render the tenth foal; whoever [has] only one or two, [shall pay] single pennies for individual foals. [7.2] Whoever has many cows, the tenth calf; whoever [has] one or two, single half-pennies[22] for individual calves. [7.3] And if he makes cheese from them, the tenth cheese; if he does not make [it], milk from the tenth day. [7.4] The tenth lamb, the tenth fleece, the tenth cheese, the tenth butter, the tenth piglet, according thence to what it produces for him annually.

[8.1][23] But a tithe should also be paid from woods and meadows, waters, mills, parks, fish ponds, fishing, copses, gardens, and commerce, and likewise from all things that the Lord gives. [8.2][24] And whoever withholds it shall be forced to payment by the justice of the Holy Church and of the king, if this is necessary. [8.3] Saint Augustine preached these things and they were conceded by the king and confirmed by the barons and peoples.[25] [8.3a] But afterward, inspired by the devil, they withheld them, and the priests, who were rich, were not very interested in obtaining them—since in many places where there are now three or four churches there was at that time only one—and so they began to diminish.[26]

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dinis *Hr* aquis] et aquis *κ Hk* molendinis] et molendinis *κ Hk Rl* parcis] porcis *Rl* uiuariis] et uiuariis *Hk* 13 ortis] et ortis *α Cl*; hortis *Rl*; *om. Pl* et negociacionibus] negociacionibus *α ζ*; et negociacionibus et apibus *Rl* omnibus] de omnibus *Hr ζ* similiter] simul *κ ζ* similiter rebus] aliis rebus similiter *Hr* 13–14 quas dederit Dominus] quas sibi Dominus dederit *Cl*; *om. Hk* 14 decima reddenda est] est decima reddenda *Hr* eam] autem *Hr* detinuerit] detenuerint *No* 15 iusticiam] iusticias *α* ad] *om. θ* redditionem] reddendum *κ*; reddere *θ* cogatur] compellatur *θ* 16 Hec predicauit sanctus Augustinus, et] *om. Ck* predicauit sanctus Augustinus] sanctus Augustinus predicauit *Hr*; *partially erased Ls* 16–17 hec concessa sunt a rege et confirmata a baronibus et populis] confirmata sunt a baronibus et populo et concessa a rege *Hk, though* concessa *and* confirmata *are marked for inversion* a rege et confirmata a baronibus] et confirmata a rege et a baronibus suis *α* 16 rege et] rege quae *Ar Ha* 17 confirmata a baronibus et populis] baronibus et populis et confirmata *Hr* a] et *Rl ζ* populis] populo *ε* 17–20 Sed postea . . . inceperunt minui] *om. Ck* 17 ea] ei *α (Ck om. passage) Cl ι*; ea plures *S* 18 detinuerunt] detenuerint *No* qui] quia *Rl* multum curiosi erant] erant multum curiosi *ε* 19 eas] *om. Hr Pl* uel tres] *om. Hk* uel tres ecclesie] ecclesie uel tres *Rl Hr* 20 nisi] non *Ha* inceperunt] ceperunt *α (Ck om. passage)*; cepunt *Hr*; inceperint *Ha* minui] minimi *Do*; minus *Ha*

[9] Die illo quo iudicium fiet, assit ad iudicium minister episcopi cum clericis suis et iusticia regis cum legalibus hominibus prouincie illius ut uideant et audiant quod omnia eque fiant. [9a] Et quos saluauerit Dominus per misericordiam suam et iusticiam eorum, quieti sint et liberi abscedant; et quos iniquitas et iniusticia sua dampnauerit, iusticia regis de ipsis iusticiam fieri faciat. [9.1] Barones autem, qui curias suas habent de hominibus suis, uideant ut ita agant de eis, quatinus erga Deum reatum non incurrant et regem non offendant. [9.2] Et si placitum de hominibus aliorum baronum oritur in curiis suis, assit ad placitum iusticia regis, quoniam absque eo finiri non debet. [9.3] Et si barones sunt qui iudicia non habeant, in hundredo ubi placitum habitum fuerit, ad propinquiorem ecclesiam, ubi iudicium regis erit, determinandum est, saluis rectitudinibus baronum ipsorum.

[10] Omnis qui habuerit xxx denariatas uiue pecunie de suo proprio in domo sua lege Anglorum dabit denarium sancti Petri et lege Danorum dimidiam marcam. [10.1] Iste uero denarius summoniri debet in festiuitate sanctorum apostolorum Petri et Pauli, et ultra festiuitatem sancti Petri ad uincula non detineatur. [10.2] Si quis uero eum detinuerit, ad iusticiam regis clamor deferatur, quoniam ille denarius elemosina regis est, et iusticia regis faciat reddere denarium et forisfacturam regis et episcopi. [10.3] Et si quis plures domos habuerit, de illa ubi residens fuerit festo apostolorum Petri et Pauli, reddet denarium.

1 De illo quo iudicium fiet *rubric add. c. 9 Cl*; Quando aliquis adire debet iudicium Dei *rubric add. Hr*; De hiis qui ad iudicium aque uel ferri iudicati s[unt] á iusticia regis *rubric add. in margin Rl*; De illis qui iudicium faciunt aque uidelicet siue ferri calidi *rubric add. ζ* Die] De *Cl* Die illo quo iudicium fiet] De illo de quo aque uel ferri iudicium fiet *Hk*; Quando de aliquo iudicium fiet diuinum *Hr*; *om. ζ* iudicium fiet] fiet iudicium *α* assit ad iudicium] *om. No* episcopi] *om. Pl* 2 suis et] suis *ζ* iusticia] iusticie *Hk* 3 omnia eque] eque omnia *α ε* quos] quod *Do* saluauerit] saluerit *θ*; *om. Hr* 4 misericordiam suam] suam misericordiam *Cl* suam et] *om. Hr*; suam *Ha* iusticiam] iusticia *Hk*; iusticias *Hr* iusticiam eorum] iusticia sua *α*; iusticias regis *Cl* sint] sunt *θ Rl* liberi] libere *Hk* abscedant] accedant *Do* 5 et iniusticia] *om. Cl* iniusticia] iusticia *Hr ζ* dampnauerit] condempnauerit *ζ* iusticia] iusticie *Ad Ck* ipsis iusticiam] ipsius iusticia *Do* 5–6 iusticiam fieri] fieri iusticiam *Hk* iusticiam fieri faciat] fieri (*om., but space available Ar*) faciat iusticiam *ζ* 6 faciat] faciant *α* De baronibus qui curiam habent *rubric add. c. 9.1 Cl* autem] *om. α*; regis *Hr* qui] qui in *Do* curias suas] curiam suam *α Hk* habent] *om. Hk* suis] *om. θ*; suis habent *Hk* 7 uideant] inde *No* agant] agatur *Rl* erga Deum reatum] reatum erga Deum *α* Deum] Dominum *S* 8 Et] Ac *Ad Ls Wo* de hominibus aliorum baronum] aliorum baronum de hominibus *α* 9 suis] *om. Hr* assit] assint *Ad Ls Wo θ*; assunt *Ck* iusticia] iusticie *κ No*; iusticiarius *Do* eo] eis *α* finiri] fieri *Hk* 10 si] *om. Wo* sunt] sint *Wo Cl ζ* iudicia] iudicia sua aliqua *α*; curiam *Cl*; *om. Hk*; iusticiam *Hr* habeant] habent *α* in hundredo] in hundreid *Cl*; *om., but space left Ar* 11 ubi] si *α* habitum] hit *Do*; habitus *No* ecclesiam] *om. Do* 12 rectitudinibus] restitutionibus *Wo* baronum ipsorum] ipsorum baronum *κ Do Hk*; ipsorum *No*; baronum *Hr* 13 De denario sancti Petri *rubric add. c. 10 Cl Hr*;

[9][27] On that day on which an ordeal is to take place, the official of the bishop shall be present at the ordeal with his clerks and the justice of the king with the law-worthy men of that district,[28] so that they shall see and hear that all things are done justly. [9a] And those whom the Lord saves through His mercy and their justice shall be quit and depart free; and those whom their own wickedness and injustice condemns, the king's justice shall cause justice to be done on them. [9.1] Moreover, barons who have their own courts over their own men shall see to it that they act toward them so that they shall not commit an offense against God and shall not displease the king. [9.2] And if a plea arises in their courts concerning men of other barons, the king's justice shall attend the plea, since it should not be concluded without him. [9.3] And in the case of those barons who do not have [the right to conduct] ordeals, it must be determined at the nearest church[29] in the hundred where the plea is held, where the king's ordeal is held,[30] saving the rights of those same barons.

[10][31] Everyone who has livestock on his homestead worth thirty pence according to the law of the English and half a mark according to the law of the Danes will give the penny of St. Peter. [10.1] This penny, indeed, should be requested on the feast day of the holy apostles Peter and Paul, and it shall not be withheld beyond the feast day of St. Peter in Chains.[32] [10.2] If anyone withholds it, the report shall be brought to the king's justice, because that penny is the alms of the king, and the king's justice shall make [him] pay the penny and the monetary penalty[33] of the king and the bishop. [10.3] If anyone has several homes, he will pay the penny from the one where he is living on the feast of the apostles Peter and Paul.

De denariis sancti Petri *rubric add. Rl (in margin)* ζ Omnis] Omnes α habuerit] habent *Ad Ck*; habuerint *Ls Wo* θ; habet *Cl Hk* denariatas] denariatas qui baronum *No*; denanaratas *Ha* uiue] *om. Hr* 13–14 de suo proprio in domo sua] in domo sua de suo proprio *Hk* 14 domo sua] sua domo *Cl* dabit] dabunt κ; debent *Do*; dabt *No* 15 marcam] marcatam *Cl Hk Rl* Iste] Item *Cl* denarius summoniri debet] debet summoniri *Cl Hk* summoniri] summoneri α *Hk* 15–16 festiuitate] festis α 16 sanctorum] *om. Wo* et ultra] ut ultra η festiuitatem] *om.* κ *Do*; f' *No*; festum *Hk* ζ sancti] *om. Hr* 17 uero] *om.* α iusticiam] iusticiam domini α 18 clamor] de clamor (clamore *No*) θ elemosina] de elemosina *Cl* est] *suprascript Do*; *om. No Cl* iusticia] iusticia domini *Wo* θ 19 faciat] faciet *Hr* faciat reddere] reddere faciat ζ regis et episcopi] episcopi et regis ε 20 habuerit] habuit *Ad* festo] in festo α apostolorum] beati α; *om. Cl* 21 reddet] reddat α *Hk*; dabit *Cl*

[11] Denegeldi redditio propter piratas primitus statuta est. [11a] Patriam enim infestantes uastationi eius pro posse suo insistebant; sed ad eorum insolentiam reprimendam statutum est denegeldum annuatim reddi, id est xii denarios de unaquaque hida totius patrie, ad conducendos eos qui piratarum irruptioni resistendo obuiarent. [11.1] De hoc quoque denegeldo quieta erat et libera omnis terra que de ecclesiis propria et dominica erat, eciam de ecclesiis parrochiarum ad idem pertinentibus, et nichil in eius redditione persoluebat, quia maiorem fiduciam habebant in orationibus sancte ecclesie quam in defensionibus armorum. [11.2] Et hanc libertatem habuit sancta ecclesia usque ad tempus Willelmi Iunioris, qui de baronibus totius patrie auxilium petiit ad Normanniam retinendam de fratre suo Rodberto eunte in Ierusalem. [11.2a] Ipsi autem concesserunt ei quatuor solidos de unaquaque hyda, sanctam ecclesiam non excipientes. [11.3] Quorum dum fieret collectio, clamabat ecclesia libertatem suam reposcens, sed nichil sibi profuit.

[12] Pax regia multiplex est: alia data manu sua, quam Angli uocant kinges hand salde grid; [12a] alia die qua primum coronatus est, ipsa habet viii dies; in Natali Domini viii dies et octo dies Pasche et octo Penetecostes; [12b] alia per breue suum data; [12c] alia quam habent iiii^{or} chemini, id est Watlingestrete, Fosse, Hykenildestrete, Erningestrete, quorum duo in longitudinem regni, alii uero in latitudinem distenduntur; [12d] alia quam

1 De denegeld *rubric add. c. 11 Cl*; De denegeldo (danegeldo *Hr*) *rubric add. Hr Rl (in margin)*; De danegaldo *rubric add. ζ* Denegeldi] Dengeldi *Do*; Denegaldi *ζ* piratas] utlages *written above in a hand similar to the text's in Rl* primitus] primus *ι* statuta est] fuit statuta *α* Patriam] patrie *Hr* 2 enim] uero *Ck Hr* infestantes uastationi] uastationi infestantes *Do*; uagagioni *Hr* eius] *om. η* suo] *om. ζ* 3 insolentiam] insoluenciam *Do* reprimendam] *om. α* denegeldum] danegeld et *Cl*; denegaldum *ζ* reddi] *om. Ad*; reddendum *ζ* id est] scilicet *No Hr*; quod *S*; *om. Pl* 4 xii denarios de unaquaque hida totius patrie] de unaquaque hida totius terre duodecim denarios *α* conducendos] conducendum *α* eos] se omni *Ha* 5 irruptioni] irrupcionem *Do Cl*; irructioni *S* resistendo] *om. Ck* obuiarent] *om. Do* denegeldo] deneguelto *Do*; danegeldo *Cl*; denegaldo *ζ* 6 quieta] quietus *Do* erat] erit *α* erat et libera] et libera erat *Cl* propria et dominica erat] propriis et dominica erit *α* 7 eciam] et *α*; et eciam *Hr* ecclesiis parrochiarum ad idem pertinentibus] parochiarum ecclesiis hiisdem (eisdem *θ*) pertinentibus *α*; ecclesiis parrochiarum *ε* parrochiarum] parochialibus *Hr* idem] easdem *Cl* nichil] ut *Do* 7–8 eius redditione] redditione eius *Hk* redditione] redempcione *ζ* 8 persoluebat] persoluebant *Hk* 8–9 habebant in orationibus sancte ecclesie] in orationibus sancte ecclesie habebat *ζ* 8 orationibus] oratione *Hk* 9 defensionibus] defensione *θ Hk* defensionibus armorum] armorum defensione *Hk* 9–15 Et hanc libertatem . . . nichil sibi profuit] *om. Ck* 9 habuit] habuerit *Ar Ha* 10 sancta] *om. Cl* Willelmi] regis Willelmi *Hk* Iunioris] Minoris *θ Hk* 11 petiit] petit *Ha* Roberto] R *Hk* 12 in] *om. Hk* solidos] *om. Hr* 13 hyda] hyda terre *α (Ck om. passage)* 14 ecclesia] sancta ecclesia *α (Ck om. passage) Hk* reposcens] poscens *Cl* sibi] ei *α (Ck om. passage)* 16 De pace regis (regia *Hr*) *rubric add. c. 12 Cl Hr*; De multiplici pace regis *rubric add. in margin*

[11][34] The payment of Danegeld was first ordered because of the pirates. [11a] For the attackers began to devastate this country as much as they could; but to restrain their insolence, the Danegeld, namely twelve pence from every hide of the whole country, was ordered to be paid annually in order to hire those who might forcefully withstand the invasions of the pirates.[35] [11.1] Also, all land that was owned by or in the demesne of the churches, even parish churches, had been quit and free from this Danegeld and it[36] contributed nothing toward its payment, since they had greater faith in the prayers of the Holy Church than in military defenses. [11.2] And the Holy Church had this liberty until the time of William the Younger, who sought an aid from the barons of the whole country to retain Normandy from his brother Robert, who was going to Jerusalem.[37] [11.2a] They moreover conceded to him four shillings from every hide, not excepting the Holy Church. [11.3] When the collection of this was being made, the Church cried out, demanding its liberty, but this profited them not at all.

[12][38] There are many types of the king's peace: one is given by his hand, which the English call *kinges hand salde grid*;[39] [12a] another [is given] on the day on which he is first crowned—this one lasts for eight days; at Christmas eight days and eight days at Easter and eight at Pentecost;[40] [12b] another is given by his writ; [12c] another which the four roads have, that is Watling Street, Fosse Way, Iknield Way, and Ermine Street, of which two extend for the length of the kingdom, the others across the width;[41] [12d] another held

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Rl; De multiplici pace regia et quattuor chiminorum siue uiarum regalium et fluuiorum nominatorum quorum nauigio de diuersis locis uictualia ciuitatibus siue burgis deferuntur *rubric add. Pl S*; De multiplici pace regia et cetera *rubric add. in margin Ar* regia] regis *Hk* data] data est *Pl* Angli] Anglici α *Cl S* 16–17 kinges hand salde grid] kingeshanz κ *No*; kingeshaunes *Do*; kyngeshansaldengrit *Cl*; chingishanshaldegrid *Hr*; kingesachanseldegrid *Rl*; kingeshandegrid ι ; kingeshandaldegrid *S* 17 primum] *om. Hk* primum coronatus est] coronatus est primum α *Hr* 18 in Natali Domini viii dies] nataliceos *Cl*; *om. Hr* et octo dies Pasche et octo Pentecostes] et dies Pasche octo dies et dies Pentecostes octo dies *Ad Ls Wo No*; *om. Ck*; et dies Pent' Pasche octo dies et dies Pent' octo dies *Do*; in Pascha similiter et in Pentec' similiter *Hk* octo Pentecostes] octo dies Pentecostes *Cl* ζ 19 iiii^{or}] *om.* α 19–20 id est] scilicet *Cl S* 20 Watlingestrete] Watlingestrate *Ad Ls*; Watlingstrete *Do*; Wadingestrete *No*; Watlynggestrete *Cl*; Wadingistrete *Hr*; Wathlingestrete *Rl* ι Fosse, Hykenildestrete, Erningestrete] Hykenildestrete, Erningestrete, Fosse *Hk* Hykenildestrete] Hikenildestrate κ; Hikenildstrete *Do*; Hychenildestrete (-stret *Rl*) *Cl Rl*; Hykenildestret *Hr* Erningestrete] Herningestrate *Ad Ls*; Hunigestrate *Ck*; *om. Wo Hr*; Hundesstrete *Do*; Humgestrate *No*; Herningestrete *Cl*; Erningestret *Rl* 21 logitudinem] longitudine *Do Rl* ζ regni] *om. Cl*; regni Erningistret *Hr* uero] duo α *Hk*; uero duo *Hr* latitudinem] latitudine *Do Rl* ζ; latitudinem regni *Hk*

habent aque, quarum nauigio de diuersis partibus deferuntur uictualia ciuitatibus et burgis. [12.1] Illa autem pax manus sue, dierum coronationis sue, et breuis sub iudicio unius forisfacture est; similiter quatuor cheminorum et maiorum aquarum de assaltu. [12.2] De opere uero, opus destruetur et medietas emendationis dabitur. [12.3] Qui scienter fregerit eam, decem et viii hundreda in Denelahge, et corpus suum in misericordia regis; lege Anglorum suum were, id est precium suum. Et manbote de occisis erga dominos, quorum homines erant interfecti. [12.4] Manbote in Denelahge de uillano et socheman xii oras, de liberis hominibus iii marcas. [12.5] Manbote in lege Anglorum regi et archiepiscopo iii marcas de hominibus suis, episcopo comitatus, comiti comitatus et dapifero regis uiginti solidi, baronibus ceteris x solidi. [12.6] Emendationem faciat parentibus uel guerram patiatur, unde Angli prouerbium habebant: "Búge spere of síde oðer bere," quod est dicere: "Lanceam eme de latere aut fer eam." [12.7] Pax autem iiii^{or} cheminorum et aquarum predictarum sub maiori iudicio quod superius diximus continetur de assaltu. [12.8] Et si molendina, piscaria uel alia quelibet opera ad disturbationem eorum preparantur, ipsa opera destruantur, chemini et aque reparentur; et forisfactura regis. [12.9] Ceteri chemini de ciuitate ad ciuitates, de burgis ad burgos, per quos homines uadunt ad mercata uel alia negocia sua, sub lege comitatus sunt. [12.10] Et si quid operis ad disturbationem eorum erigitur, solotenus deponatur et

1 habent aque] habet aqua *Ar* aque, quarum nauigio] aquarum nauigia que *α* de] *om. Hr* deferuntur] deferunt *κ Cl Pl S*; afferunt *θ* uictualia] uictū. Alia *Cl* 2 et] uel *Rl* Illa] In illa *Do* autem pax] *om. Hr* sue] eius *α* coronationis] orationis *α* 3 sue] *om. Hr Rl* est] *om. α* similiter] similiter et *Cl* 4 de] et de *α* uero] unius *Do*; *om. ζ* 5 eam] *om. θ* decem] secundum xii *Hk* 6 hundreda] hundreta *Rl* in Denelahge] etiam Danelaga (-lega *Wo Ck*) *α*; in Denelaga *Cl S*; in Denalaga *Hr*; in Denelagha *Rl*; in Danegalda *ι* misericordia] misericordia domini *No*; misericordiam *Hr* lege] lege autem *Hr* 7 suum] suorum *α Cl Rl ι* were] werre *Do ι* id est] uidelicet *Do*; scilicet *No* 7–8 erga dominos] *om. ι* 8 erant] erunt *Ck* erant interfecti] interfecti erant *ζ* in] de *Do*; lege Anglorum regi et *add. and understruck Rl* Denelahge] Danelaga *Ad Ls Wo θ S*; Danelegia *Ck*; Danelage *Cl*; Denelaga *Hr*; Denelagha *Rl*; Danegalda *ι* 9 de uillano] dee uillano *Rl* uillano et] uiláin é de *Hk* socheman] sokeman *κ ι*; sockemannus *Do*; sokenman *No*; sochman *Hr*; sochaman *Rl*; sochesman *S* oras] ornas *κ No*; solidi *Do*; horas *Cl Rl Hr ζ* iii marcas] quadraginta solidi *α* marcas] marcis *Pl* 10 in] *om. Hk* archiepiscopo] episcopo *Pl* iii] *om. Cl*; iiii *S* iii marcas] quadraginta solidi *α* 10–11 iii marcas de hominibus suis] de hominibus suis iii marc' *Hk*; de liberis hominibus xl solidi *Do* 10 marcas] *om. ι* 10–11 hominibus suis] liberis hominibus *Ad θ* 11 suis] *om. Hr* comiti] et comiti *Hk* et] *om. Ad Wo*; de *θ* dapifero regis] dampno regni *α* uiginti] uiginti unum *Hr*; xxx *Hk* solidi] solidi et *Cl* 12 baronibus] baronis *Do* faciat] faciant *Ad Ls Wo* faciat parentibus] parentibus faciat *Do* uel] autem *Ar*; aut *Pl S* 12–13 guerram] werram *θ Hr Rl ι*; weram *Cl S* 13 patiatur] patiantur *κ* Angli] Anglici *No* habebant] habeant *ι* Búge] Bugge *κ No Rl S*; Bunge *Do*; Bigge *Cl*; Bugye *Hr*; Pugge *Ar*; Dugge *Pl* oðer] oþerhure (oþerbyre *Do*) *α*; odhere *Cl*; other *Hr*; othe *Rl*; oper *Ar*; oþer *Pl S* 14 dicere] dicendum *α* eme] emere *Rl* de latere] *om. θ* aut] uel *α* fer] feras *η*; ferre *Rl*; ferr *Ar* eam] eas *Cl*; *om. ε* De pace

by the bodies of water on which victuals are brought by ship to cities and boroughs from various places. [12.1] Moreover, the peace of his hand, of the days of his coronation, and of a writ, are under the judgment of the same penalty; similarly [the peace] of the four roads and the major waterways concerning assault.[42] [12.2] Concerning structures, the structure will be destroyed and half the compensation will be paid. [12.3] Whoever knowingly breaks it, [pays] eighteen hundreds[43] in the Danelaw, and his body is in the king's mercy; in the law of the English, [he shall pay] his *were*,[44] which is his value. And *manbote* from killings is for the lords whose men were slain.[45] [12.4] *Manbote* in the Danelaw is twelve oras[46] for a villager and a sokeman, three marks[47] for freemen. [12.5] *Manbote* in the law of the English [pays] three marks to the king and the archbishop for their own men, twenty shillings to the bishop of the county, the earl of the county, and the steward of the king, ten shillings to the rest of the barons. [12.6] He shall pay compensation to the relatives or endure a feud, for which the English had the proverb, "*Buge spere of side oðer bere*," that is to say, "Buy the lance from the side or bear it." [12.7] Moreover, the peace of the four roads and of the waterways in the case of assault is included under the higher judgment which we mentioned earlier.[48] [12.8] And if mills, fisheries, or any other structures are set up to block them,[49] those structures shall be destroyed [and] the roads and waterways shall be restored, and the monetary penalty is the king's. [12.9] Other roads from city to cities, from boroughs to boroughs, on which people travel to markets or for their other business affairs, are under the law of the county. [12.10] And if any structure is erected to block them, it shall be pulled down, and

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chiminorum *rubric add. c. 12.7 Cl* 15 autem] *om.* α aquarum predictarum] maiorum aquarum *Hk* quod] quam *Hk Rl* 16 continetur] continentur ζ de assaltu] scilicet de assaltu et de ceteris forisfacturis *Hk* molendina] molendina uel *Ad*; molendina et *Ck Ls Wo* θ piscaria] piscarie *Hr* uel] uel et *Ar* 17 ad disturbationem eorum preparantur, ipsa opera] *om. ι by homoeoteleuton* disturbationem] desturbationem κ preparantur] preparentur *Hr S* ipsa] illa α 18 chemini] cheminus α et aque] etiam aque *Do* aque] aque cursus α reparentur] repareantur η; reparæntur *Rl* forisfactura] forisfactura sit transgressor in forisfactura domini α; forefactum *Rl* 19 ciuitate] communitate *Do*; ciuitatibus *Hk* ad ciuitates] in ciuitatem *Wo*; ad uniuersitatem *Do* 20 uadunt] uadent *Do*; uadant *Hr* mercata] forum *Cl* uel] et *Ar* alia] ad alia θ *Cl* sua] *om. Hk* sunt] sint *Hk* 20–22 Et si quid . . . secundum legem comitatus] *om. ι by homoeoteleuton* 21 operis ad disturbationem eorum] ad disturbationem (-nes θ) operis α disturbationem] destructionem *Hr*

chemini reparentur, et secundum legem comitatus erga comitem et uicecomitem emendetur. [12.11] Similiter de aquis minoribus, naues ferentibus cum eis que necessaria sunt ciuitatibus et burgis, scilicet ligna et cetera: cum lege minorum cheminorum sunt et emendatio earum.

[13] Diuisiones syrarum regis proprie cum iudicio iiii cheminorum regalium sunt. [13.1] Diuisiones hundredorum, wapentagiorum, comitibus, uicecomitibus cum iudicio comitatus.

[14] Thesauri de terra regis sunt, nisi in ecclesia uel in cimiterio inueniantur. [14.1] Et si ibi inueniatur aurum, regis est; et si argentum, dimidium regis est et dimidium ecclesie ubi inuentum fuerit, quecumque sit diues uel pauper.

[15] Quando aliquis alicubi murdratus reperiebatur, querebatur apud uillam ubi inueniebatur interfector illius; et si inueniri poterat, iusticie regis infra viii dies interfectionis tradebatur. [15.1] Si autem inueniri non poterat, mensem et diem unum ad eum perquirendum in respectum habebant. [15.2] Et si non inueniebatur, colligebantur in uilla xlvi marce. [15.3] Et si ad tante pecunie solutionem non sufficiebat, per hundredum colligebatur quod in uilla non poterat. [15.4] Sed quia uilla omnino confundebatur, prouiderunt barones quod per hundredum colligerentur et sigillarentur sigillo alicuius baronum comitatus et deportarentur ad thesaurum regis,

1 comitem et] comitem uel *Hk* 2 minoribus] minores *θ* 3 eis] hiis *Cl* que] *om. Ck*; qui *ι* scilicet] uidelicet *Cl ζ* ligna] lingna *θ* 4 lege] emendacione *Cl*; lege enim *Rl*; lege etiam *ζ* sunt] *om. Ck*; sit *Liebermann* et emendatio earum] *om. α* earum] eorum *Hk Pl* 5 syrarum] scirarum *Cl ζ*; schirarum *Hr* syrarum regis proprie] autem shirarum regni (uel *add. Ck*) *α* 5–6 regalium] *om. α* regalium sunt] sunt regalium *Hk* 6 sunt. Diuisiones] *c. 14 inserted between in Hk* Diuisiones] Diuisiones autem *α* hundredorum] hundredorum et *θ ζ* wapentagiorum] wapentagium *Do*; wapentachiarum *ι* ; wapentagiarum *S* comitibus] comitibus et *S* 8 De thesauris de terra *rubric add. c. 14 Cl*; De thesauris *rubric add. ζ* regis sunt] sunt regis *Hr* sunt] sint *Ha* uel] aut *ζ* in cimiterio] cimiterio *Cl Hr* 8–9 inueniantur] inueniatur *Hr* 9 ibi] *om. Ck ζ* inueniatur] inueniantur *Cl Hr*; inueniuntur *Hk Rl ζ* regis est] est regis *Ha S* 9–10 si argentum, dimidium regis est] dimidium argenti *ε* 10 regis est] *om. Ck*; est regis *S* est] *om. ι* et dimidium] *om. Ck*; aliud autem dimidium est *Hr* quecumque] quicumque *θ Rl ζ* sit diues] sit diues sit *Cl, though second* sit *appears underscored for corr.* 10–11 diues uel pauper] diue si a pauperer *Ha* 12 Lex murdrorum *rubric add. c. 15 Cl*; De interfect' et lege murdrorum *rubric add. Hr*; Lex murdrarum *rubric add. in margin Rl*; De murdro *rubric add. ζ* Quando] Quando ante *Ck* reperiebatur] reperiatur *Do Wo* 13 ubi] ut *Rl*; nisi *ζ* inueniebatur] inueniretur *Cl Rl* inueniebatur interfector illius] interfector illius reperiebatur *Ad*; interfector illius (allios *No*) inueniebatur *Ls Wo Ck θ* inueniri] inuenire *Ck* poterat] poterit *Ad Ls Wo θ ι*; potuerit *Ck*; posset *Cl* iusticie] iusticie domini *Ad Do*; iusticia *Cl* 14 infra] post *Hk*; ipsos *Hr* interfectionis] *om. α Hr* tradebatur] traderetur *Cl* autem] uero *ζ* inueniri] inuenti *ι*

the roads shall be repaired, and he shall make amends to the earl and sheriff following the law of the county. [12.11] Similarly, concerning lesser waterways used by ships bearing necessities such as lumber and other things to cities and boroughs: they and their compensation are the same as in the law of the lesser roads.

[13] The boundaries[50] of the king's shires properly belong with the judgment of the four royal roads. [13.1] The boundaries of the hundreds, of the wapentakes, [belong] to the earls and the sheriffs with the judgment of the county.

[14] Treasures from the earth are the king's, unless they shall be found in a church or in a cemetery.[51] [14.1] And if gold is found there, it is the king's; and if silver, half is the king's and half is the church's where it is found, regardless of whether it is rich or poor.[52]

[15][53] When anyone anywhere was found murdered, the slayer of this person was sought in the vill where [the body] was found; and if he could be found, he was handed over to the king's justice within eight days of the slaying. [15.1] If, however, he could not be found, they had a month and a day as respite to locate him. [15.2] If he was not found, forty-six marks were collected from the vill. [15.3] And if [the vill] did not suffice for the payment of so much money, what could not [be collected] in the vill was collected throughout the hundred. [15.4] But because the vill would be confounded,[54] the barons provided that [the marks] be collected throughout the hundred and sealed by the seal of any of the barons of the county and conveyed to the king's treasury

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(Ar corrected) 14–15 poterat] poterit α; posset *Cl* 15 diem unum] unum diem *Ck Cl Hr* ad eum perquirendum] requirendum ad eum *Do* eum perquirendum] requirendum eum *Ad*; perquirendum eum *Hr* perquirendum] requirendum α habebant] haberent *Cl*; habeant *Pl* 16 inueniebatur] inueniretur *Cl* colligebantur] colligebant α; colligerentur *Cl* in] de *Ar* xlvi marce] quadraginta marce (marcas *Do*) et (*om.* θ) sex α 17 sufficiebat] sufficiebant *Ck*; sufficeret *Cl* colligebatur] colligeretur *Cl* 17 in uilla non poterat] non poterat (poterit *Ck* θ) in uilla α poterat] posset *Cl* uilla omnino] omnino uilla α confundebatur] confunderetur *Cl* 19 prouiderunt] prouident *Do*; prouidebant *Rl*; uiderunt *Ar S*; uidetur *Pl* colligerentur] colligeretur *Ad Ls Wo* θ *Cl Rl Ar Pl S*; colligentur *Ha* sigillarentur] sigillaretur θ *Cl* ζ 20 sigillo alicuius] alicuius sigillo ι baronum] baronis *Do Hk* deportarentur] deportabantur *Ad Ls Wo*; deportantur *Ck*; deportabatur θ; deportaretur *Cl* ζ

quas ille seruaret per annum integrum. [15.5] Quod si infra annum posset murdritor inueniri, fieret de eo iusticia, et ipsi rehaberent marcas suas. [15.6] Si autem infra annum non posset inueniri, parentes murdrati haberent vi marcas. [15.7] Si parentes non haberet, dominus eius si haberet, aut felagus si haberet, scilicet fide ligatus cum eo. Si autem neutrum istorum haberet, rex regni, sub cuius dominio et pace degunt omnes albani, haberet vi marcas cum suis xl.

[16] Murdra quidem inuenta fuerunt tempore Canuti regis, qui, post adquisitam terram et secum pacificatam, remisit domum exercitum suum precatu baronum de terra. [16.1] Et ipsi fuerunt fideiussores erga regem, quod illi quos retineret in terra firmam pacem haberent. [16.2] Itaque, si quis de Anglis aliquem ipsorum interficeret, si non posset defendere se iudicio Dei ferro uel aqua, fieret iusticia de eo. Si autem aufugeret, solueretur ut supra dictum est.

[17] Rex autem, qui uicarius summi Regis est, ad hoc constitutus est, ut regnum et populum Domini et super omnia sanctam ecclesiam regat et defendat ab iniuriosis, maleficos autem destruat et euellat. [17.1] Sin autem nomen regis perdit, testante Iohanne papa, cui Pepinus et Karolus filius eius, necdum reges sed principes sub rege Francorum stulto, scripserunt, querentes si ita deberent manere reges Francorum solo regio nomine contenti. A quo responsum est: "Illos decet uocari reges qui uigilanter defendunt et regunt ecclesiam Dei et populum eius" imitati regem

1 quas] quos *Hk* 1–2 posset murdritor] murdrator posset (possit *Do*) *α* 2 fieret] fieri *Hr* fieret de eo iusticia] fieri de eo iusticia deberet (debet *Ck*) *α* rehaberent] haberent *α Cl* marcas suas] suas marcas *η* 3 Si] Sin *Hr* non posset] posset non *Pl* posset] possit *Do* murdrati] illius murdrati *κ*; murdrici *Hk*; murdreti *ζ* 4 vi] *om. Do* Si] Si autem *α*; Si patrem neque matrem neque *Hr* non] *om. Hr* haberet] haberent *Hr*; habuerit *Ar* eius si haberet] eius *Hk ζ*; eius eas haberet *Rl* 5 aut] uel *Ad* felagus si haberet] felagus haberet *Do*; felagus *Cl* scilicet fide] fide scilicet *Hr*; fide *Rl* ligatus] ligationem *Rl* ligatus cum eo] cum eo ligatus *α* eo] eo si haberet *Cl* 5–6 istorum] illorum *Ls*; horum *θ* 6 dominio] dominio est *Cl* degunt] deguit *Ad Ls* albani] *om. α* 7 haberet vi marcas] vi marcas haberet *Pl* cum suis xl] *om. Ck* 8 Vnde murdrum cepit *rubric add. c. 16 ζ* Murdra] Si autem *Ck* inuenta] inuenta ex *Do* Canuti] Kanuti *Ad*; Chanuti *Ls Wo Ck θ*; Chiruti *Cl*; Cuncti *Hr*; Cnuthi *Rl Ar Ha*; Knuti *Pl*; Cnuti *S*; regis *add. θ (dittograph)* 9 secum] fecit *θ*; cum illo *Hk* pacificatam] pacificam *Hr* exercitum] excercitum *Hr Rl* suum] *om. Hk* 10 ipsi] episcopi *Hr* fideiussores] *om. Cl* 11 quos] *om. α* retineret] retinerent *κ Hr Ha*; retinent *θ* in terra firmam pacem haberent] terram (redd' *add. Do*) et haberent firmam pacem *α* Itaque] Ita quod *η* 12 ipsorum] illorum *Hr* interficeret] interfecerit *κ Cl*; et *add. Do* defendere se] se defendere *Cl* 13 ferro] ferro scilicet *α Hr*; ferro candido *Cl* iusticia de eo] de eo iusticia *α Cl* aufugeret] fugeret *α Cl* solueretur] soluerentur *Ck* 15 De rege *rubric add. c. 17 Cl*; De multiplici potestate regia *rubric*

for him to preserve for an entire year. [15.5] And if the murderer could be found within a year, justice would be done to him, and they themselves would have their marks back. [15.6] If, however, he could not be found within the year, the relatives of the murdered person would receive the six marks. [15.7] If he did not have relatives, his lord, if he had one, or comrade[55] (that is, one bound to him by pledge), if he had one [would receive the six marks]. If, however, he had neither of these, the king of the kingdom, under whose lordship and peace all foreigners live, would receive the six marks along with his forty.

[16] Murder fines were devised in the time of King Cnut, who, after he had acquired[56] the land and pacified it with him,[57] sent his army home at the request of the barons of the land. [16.1] And those same [barons] were sureties to the king that those whom he retained in the land would have a lasting peace. [16.2] Thus, if any of the English slew any of those men, justice would be done on him if he could not acquit himself by the ordeal, whether of [hot] iron or water. If, however, he fled, payment would be made as was described above.

[17] The king, moreover, who is the vicar of the highest King, was established for this, that he rule and defend the kingdom and people of the Lord and, above all, the Holy Church from wrongdoers, and destroy and eradicate evildoers. [17.1][58] If not, moreover, he loses the name of king, as Pope John testifies,[59] to whom Pippin and his son Charles, not yet kings but princes under the foolish king of the Franks, wrote asking if those who were content with just the name of king ought to remain kings of the Franks? He responded: "Those ought to be called kings who vigilantly defend and rule the church of God and His people," echoing the royal

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add. ζ autem] *om.* α qui] quia η summi] summi re *add. Hr* summi Regis est] est summi Regis α *Cl* constitutus est] constitutus *Hk Rl* 16 Domini] Dei α *Cl* super omnia] omnem α ecclesiam regat] regat ecclesiam θ 17 iniuriosis] omnibus iniuriosis (iniuriis *Ck No*) α maleficos] maleficiis *Do, corr. to* maleficas 17–24 Sin autem nomen . . . superbiam et cetera] *om. Ck* 17 Sin] Si α *(Ck om. passage)* 18 nomen] *om. Do* Pepinus] Pipinus *Hr Rl* ζ; precipimus *Do*; Pippinus *Cl* Karolus] Carolus *Wo* θ 19 necdum] non dum α *(Ck om. passage) Cl* stulto] stulte *Cl*; stulto Karolo *Rl* 20 si] se θ deberent] debent θ reges] *om.* α *(Ck om. passage)* solo] sub *S* regio nomine] nomine *Cl*; nomine regio *Hk Ar* 21 Illos] Illas *Do* decet uocari] uocari decet *S* uigilanter] uigilant ζ; et *add. Pl* 22 defendunt et regunt] regunt et defendunt *Cl* eius] Dei *Hk* imitati] imitari α *(Ck om. passage)* regem] *om. Cl*

psalmigraphum dicentem: "Non habitabit in medio domus mee qui facit superbiam" et cetera.

[18] Tamen si aliquis forisfactus requisierit misericordiam eius timore mortis uel membrorum pro forisfacto suo, potest ei condonare, si placet, lege sue dignitatis. [18a] Et ipse cui fecerit misericordiam, faciat rectum cui prius forisfecerat, in quantum poterit complere, et inueniat fideiussores de pace et legalitate tenenda. [18b] Quod si non poterit, exulabit a patria. [18.1] Habet etiam rex aliam potestatem misericordie super captiuos, quod, ubicumque uenerit in ciuitatem uel burgum uel uillam uel etiam in uiam, si captiuus ibi fuerit, potest eum soluere a captione. [18.1a] Ipse tamen liberatus faciat rectum cui forisfecit pro omni posse suo. [18.2] Murdritor autem uel traditor, si rex condonauerit eis uitam et membra seruata lege nullo modo remanebunt in patria, sed iurabunt se ituros ad mare ad terminum quem iusticia eis constituerit et se transituros quam citius poterunt habere nauem et uentum. [18.3] Quod si periuri remanserint in terra, quicumque eos inuenire poterit fiat de eis iusticia. [18.3a] Et si aliquis scienter eos detinuerit pro una nocte, maiori lege Anglorum uel Danorum emendabit, pro secunda duplicius; pro tertia nocte socius est et compar malefactorum.

[19] Si ipsi rei uxores habuerint, et remanserint in terra, et dixerit aliquis parentum illorum quos ipsi murdrierunt uel tradiderunt eas consiliatrices uel adiutrices fuisse, expurgent se, si poterint, iudicio Dei. [19.1] Et si

1 psalmigraphum] psalmographum *Ad Ls No Cl*; psalmgraphum *Do*; spalmigraphum *Rl* habitabit] hereditauit *Do* 1–2 qui facit superbiam] *om. Hk* 3 De reis lege dampnatis (*om. Ar*) ad misericordiam regis recurrentibus *rubric add. c. 18 ι*; Quid debeant facere quos rex uoluerit de morte liberare *rubric add. in margin S* Tamen] Cum *Do* aliquis] quis *α* forisfactus] forefaciens *Rl*; sit et *add. α* requisierit] quesierit *Hk*; requierit *Hr* eius] regis *α* 4 pro] *om. Do*; uel *No* lege] legi *Rl* 5 sue dignitatis] dignitatis sue *κ Cl* dignitatis] dignitati *Hk* Et] *om. θ* fecerit] fecit *α Cl* fecerit misericordiam] misericordiam fecerit *Hr* misericordiam] iniuriam *α* 6 prius forisfecerat] forisfecerat prius *Hr* forisfecerat] forisfecerit *Ck θ* poterit] poterat *Wo*; potuit *Ar*; potuerit *Ha Pl S* inueniat] si inueniat *Do* 7 legalitate] regalitate *Ck* exulabit] exulabitur *Rl* 8 De potestate et misericordia regis *rubric add. c. 18.1 Hr*; Quod (Quid *Ar Ha*) debeant facere quos rex uoluerit de morte liberare *rubric add. ι* Habet] Habuit *Do* 9 uenerit] *om. α* ciuitatem] ciuitate (-tat' *No*) *θ* etiam] *om. Hr* 10 captiuus ibi] ibi captus *α* ibi fuerit] fuerit ibi *Hr* potest] post *Pl* Ipse tamen] Et ipse *α* 10–11 liberatus] deliberatus *Cl Rl* 11 forisfecit] forisfecerit *Do ζ* omni] *om. Hr* 11-12 Murdritor autem uel traditor, si rex] Si autem rex mudratori uel traditori *α* 12 uel] siue *Cl*; scilicet *Hr* eis] *om. α* et] uel *ζ* lege] ipsi *α* 13 remanebunt] manebunt *α* mare] mare et *α* 14 iusticia] iusticie *α* iusticia eis] eis iusticia *Hr* eis] *om. Ad ζ* constituerit] statuerint (-it *Do*) *α*; constituit *Cl* et] *om. α* se transituros] transfretaturos *θ* poterunt] poterint *Cl*; potuerint *Hk*; potuerunt *Hr Rl* poterunt habere] habere poterunt *α* 14–15 poterunt habere nauem et uentum] nauem et uentum habere potuerint *Hk* 15 periuri] plus *α* remanserint] permansint *Hr* quicumque] ubicumque *Ad*

psalmist's saying: "He who works pride will not dwell in the midst of my house," et cetera.[60]

[18] Nevertheless, if any offender asks for his[61] mercy from fear of death or loss of limbs because of his offense, he can pardon him, if it pleases [him], by the law of his dignity.[62] [18a] And he who receives mercy shall do right to the person he wronged before, in so far as he is able to fulfill [the terms of compensation], and he shall find sureties for maintaining the peace and [his] law-worthiness. [18b] But if he cannot, he will be exiled from the country. [18.1] Furthermore, the king has another power of mercy over captives, that whenever he comes into a city, borough, vill, or even on the road, if a captive is there, he can free him from captivity.[63] [18.1a] This man, although freed, shall do right to the person whom he injured as much as he is able. [18.2] However, a murderer or a traitor, according to this law,[64] will not in any way remain in the country if the king grants life and limb to them, but they will swear that they will travel to the sea in the time which the justice set for them and cross it as quickly as they can have ship and wind.[65] [18.3] But if they remain in the land, breaking their oath, whoever can find them shall do justice on them.[66] [18.3a] And if someone knowingly accommodates them for one night, he will make amends by the greater law of the English or the Danes,[67] [paying] twice that amount for a second; for a third night he becomes an ally and a companion of the evildoers.

[19] If the guilty men have wives and they remain in the country, and one of the relatives of those whom [their husbands] murdered or betrayed shall say that [the wives] were advisers or helpers, they shall clear themselves, if they can, by the ordeal. [19.1] And if

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16 inuenire poterit . . . scienter eos] *om. Rl due to homoeoteleuton* poterit] potuerint *Cl* fiat] fiet *Do*; faciat η eis] *om.* ι iusticia] iusticiam η aliquis] quis θ scienter eos] eos scienter α η eos] *om. Pl* 17 una nocte] unam noctem *Hr* maiori] maiore α lege] *om. Hr* uel] et θ Danorum] Donorum *Do* 18 secunda] secunda nocte *Hr* duplicius] duplici η; duplici lege *Hr* nocte] *om.* θ η est] eius *Do Hk* 19 De uxoribus reorum (eorum ι) *rubric add. c. 19 Cl* ζ Si] Et si ε remanserint] remanserunt *Ck*; manserint *Cl* terra] terra socius est et compar malefactorum *Do* 20 illorum] eorum *Wo Hk* quos] quod ζ quos ipsi] quod ipsis (ipsi *Hk*) qui α *Hk*; qui *Hr* murdrierunt] murdriauerunt (murdrauerunt *Ad* θ) α; murdriti fuerint *Hr* uel] et *Ar Pl* uel tradiderunt] *om. Hr* 21 uel] et α adiutrices] adiuuatrices κ; adiutrices murdriti *Hr* fuisse] fuerunt α; habuerint *Hk* expurgent] expurgare α si poterint] poterunt α; si poterunt *S*

misericordia Dei et rectum suum eas saluauerit, remaneant legales cum maritagiis suis et dotibus. [19.2] Et infantes qui ante malefactum generati fuerint, non habebuntur exleges pro malefacto quod patres eorum fecerunt post generationem, nec perdent hereditatem.

[20] Alia pax maxima est per quam omnes firmiori statu sustentantur, scilicet sub fideiussionis stabilitate, quam Angli uocant friborgas, preter Eboracenses, qui uocant eam tenmannetale, hoc est numerum x hominum. [20.1] Et hoc est quod de omnibus uillis totius regni sub decennali fideiussione debeant omnes esse, ita quod, si unus ex x forisfaceret, ix haberent eum ad rectum. [20.1a] Quod si aufugeret, et dicerent quod non possent eum habere ad rectum, daretur eis terminus a iusticia regis xxx dierum et unius diei. [20.2] Et si possent eum inuenire, adducerent eum ad iusticiam. [20.2a] Ipse quidem de suo restauret dampnum quod fecerat, et de corpore suo fiat iusticia, si ad hoc forisfecit. [20.3] Si autem infra supradictum terminum inueniri non poterit, quia in omni friborge unus erat capitalis, quem ipsi uocabant friborge heued, ipse capitalis acciperet duos de melioribus in suo friborge, et de tribus friborgis propinquioribus uicinis suis accipiat de unoquoque capitalem et duos similiter de melioribus, si poterit eos habere, et se duodecimo expurget se et friborgum suum, si facere poterit, de forisfacto et fuga supradicti malefactoris. [20.4] Quod si facere non

1 Dei] *om. Cl* eas saluauerit] saluauerit eas *Cl* saluauerit] saluaueruit *Ck*; saluauerint *Ls Wo θ* remaneant] remanebunt *θ Cl*; *om. Hr* 1–2 remaneant legales cum maritagiis suis et dotibus] legales cum maritagiis suis et dotibus remaneant *Hk* 2 suis] *om. α* infantes] infantibus *Hr* 3 fuerint] fuerunt *κ*; sunt *θ η* non] nec *Hr* habebuntur] habebunt *κ*; habentur *Hk* habebuntur exleges] exhereditabuntur ex lege *Do* patres] parentes *Hr* fecerunt] fecerint *Ck Ha* 4 post] *om. Hr* generationem] generaciones *α* 5 De fridborgis *rubric add. c. 20 Cl*; De pace quod dicitur frithborwis *rubric add. Hr*; De fridborgis (frithborgis *Pl*) et (*om. Ha Pl*) quod soli Eboracenses (Eboracentes *Ha*) uocant fridborth (fridbrogh *Ha*; frithbirgh *Pl*) tenmennetale (tenmentale *Ha Pl*) id est sermo decem hominum *rubric add. Ha Pl S* pax maxima est] pax est maxima *α*; est pax maxima *Hr Rl* omnes] omnis *Ck* firmiori] formiori *Hr* sustentantur] *om. Do*; sustentatur *No Hr* 6 sub] *om. Do ζ* stabilitate] statu sustentantur *Ck* Angli] Anglici *No* Angli uocant] uocant Angli *Hk* friborgas] friþborges *Ad Do Ls Wo*; frisborgas *Ck*; friborges *No*; fridburgages *Cl*; friborghas *Rl*; frithborges *ι*; fridborgas *S* 7 Eboracenses] Eboracentes *No Ha* tenmannetale] tenmanetale *θ*; tenmamletale *Ck*; tinmannetale *Cl*; tenmanna tale *Hr*; tyenmannatale *Rl*; tenmantale *Ar*; terimannetale *Pl*; thenmanetale *S* hoc] id *Cl* numerum] numerus *θ* 8 de] in *Ad Ls Wo θ Hr*; *om. Ck* uillis] prouinciis *Hr* 8–9 fideiussione] fideiussore *Cl Rl ι* 9 debeant] debebant *Ck Ls Wo Hr Rl* omnes] *om. Pl* forisfaceret] forisfecerit *Wo θ S* 9–10 haberent eum] eum haberent *ζ* haberent eum ad rectum] haberet adiectum *Hr* 10 aufugeret] augerent *Ar Ha*; fugerent *S* et] *om. Do* 10–11 possent eum habere] posset habere *Hr* 11 eum habere] habere eum *Ad Ck Hk Rl* terminus] ad minus *ζ* iusticia] iustitiis *Ad* xxx] spacium xxx *ζ* dierum] *om. η* 12 diei] *om. Cl*; dierum *Hr* possent] non possunt *Ck* eum inuenire] inuenire eum *Hk* inuenire] reperire *α* 13 restauret] restauraret *α Cl* fecerat] fecerit *Ck* 14 suo] *om. Cl* fiat] fieret *α Cl* ad hoc forisfecit]

God's mercy and their justice saves them, they shall remain law-worthy with their marriage portions and dowers.[68] [19.2] And children conceived before the crime will not be considered outlaws because of an offense their parents committed after their conception, nor shall they lose the inheritance.

[20][69] There is another important peace by which all shall be maintained in a more lasting state, namely under the stability of a suretyship, which the English call *friborgs*,[70] except for the people of Yorkshire, who call it *tenmannetale*, which is a count of ten men.[71] [20.1] And this means that all [the people] in all the vills of the entire kingdom had to be under the suretyship of the tithing, so that if one of the ten should commit an offence, the nine would produce him for trial.[72] [20.1a] But if he should flee, and they say that they were not able to produce him for trial, a term of thirty-one days shall be given to them by the king's justice. [20.2] And if they were able to locate him, they would bring him to the justice. [20.2a] He himself shall restore from his property the damage that he had caused, and justice shall be done on his body, if he is sentenced to this.[73] [20.3] If, however, he cannot be found within the above-mentioned term, the chief (since one in every *friborg* was the chief, whom they themselves called the *friborge heved*) would take two of the better men in his *friborg*, and he shall likewise take from each of his three closest neighboring *friborgs* the chief and two of the better men, if he can have them, and he shall clear himself and his *friborg* by those twelve,[74] if he can do so, of the crime and flight of the aforementioned evildoer. [20.4] But if he cannot

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tantum forisfecerit α supradictum] predictum α *Cl*; dictum *Hr* 15 poterit] posset *Cl* friborge] friþborga *Ad Ls Wo*; friborga *Ck Hr*; fridborga θ *Cl*; friborghe *Rl*; fridborge *Ar Ha S*; frithborge *Pl* erat] erit *Ad Ls Wo* θ 16 quem] quod θ *S* uocabant] uocant α friborge heued] friþborgehaued *Ad*; frisborgesheued *Ck*; friþborgesheued *Ls*; freiþborgesheued *Wo*; fridborgesheued θ *Cl*; friborgeheuet *Hr*; friborghes heued *Rl*; fridborgeheued ι; fridborgheued *S* acciperet] accipiet κ *No Hr* 17 in suo] de sua α friborge] friþborga *Ad Ls Wo*; frisborga *Ck*; fridborga θ; fridborge *Cl* ζ; friborgo *Hr*; friborghe *Rl* friborgis] friþborgis *Ad LsWo*; frisburgis *Ck*; friborghis *Do Rl*; fridborgis *No Cl* ζ 18 unoquoque] unaquaque α capitalem] capitalem friþborgum (frisborgum *Ck*; friborg' *Do Wo*; fridborgum *No*) α duos similiter] similiter duos ζ similiter] *om.* α poterit eos] eos poterit *Hr* 19 habere] *om. Hk* se] se et friþborgam (frisburgam *Ck*; fridborgam θ) suam α duodecimo] duodecimo persona *Ad Ls Wo* θ; duodecimum *Hk* duodecimo expurget se] per duodecimo expurget *Ck* expurget se] expurget *Pl* se et friborgum suum] *om. Ad Wo* θ friborgum] fridborgum (fridburgum *Ha*) *Cl* ζ; friborghum *Rl* suum] *om. Cl* poterit] non poterit *Cl* 20 fuga supradicti] supradicta fuga α; fuga supradicta ζ facere] *om. Hk*

poterit, restaurent dampnum quod ipse fecerat de proprio forisfactoris, quantum durauerit et de suo, et erga iusticiam emendent secundum quod legaliter iudicatum fuerit eis. [20.5] Et tamen sacramentum, quod non potuerunt complere per uicinos, per se ipsos ix iurent, se immunes. [20.6] Et si aliquando potuerint eum recuperare, adducent eum ad iusticiam, si potuerint, aut dicent iusticie ubi sit.

[21] Barones etiam milites suos et proprios seruientes suos, scilicet dapiferos, pincernas, camerarios, cocos, pistores, sub suo friborgo habebant, et ipsi suos armigeros uel alios seruientes suos sub suo friborgo. [21.1] Quod si ipsi forisfacerent, et clamor uicinorum insurgeret de eis, ipsi haberent eos ad rectum in curia sua, si haberent sacham et socham, toll et team, et infangeþef.

[22] Socha: quod si aliquis querit aliquid in terra sua, etiam furtum, sua est iusticia, si inuentum fuerit an non. [22.1] Sacha: quod si aliquis aliquem nominatim de aliquo calumpniatus fuerit, et ipse negauerit, forisfactura probationis uel negationis, si euenerit, sua erit. [22.2] Toll: quod nos uocamus theloneum, scilicet libertatem uendendi et emendi in terra sua. [22.3] Team: quod si aliquid interciebatur super aliquem, et ipse non poterat warantum suum habere, erat forisfactura; et iusticia similiter de calumpniatore si deficiebat. [22.4] De infangetheof: iusticia cognoscentis

1 poterit] poterunt *Ad Ls Wo θ*; possunt *Ck* restaurent] restaurant *Ck* fecerat] fecit *α* forisfactoris] forisfacti *Hk* 2 iusticiam] iusticiarios *Ck* emendent] emendet *Hr* secundum] scilicet *Hr* 2–3 secundum quod . . . tamen sacramentum *om. Do* 3 iudicatum fuerit eis] eis iudicatum fuerit *Cl* Et] *om. No* tamen] cum *Hr*; tantum *S* 4 potuerunt] poterunt *Ad Ls Wo θ* ix] uiginti *α* se] sese *Cl*; se esse *Hr ζ* 5 aliquando] quando *Hk* potuerint] poterunt *Ad Ls θ Hr*; potuerunt *Wo Ck* eum recuperare] recuperare *ζ* adducent] adducant *Ck Cl*; aut adducent *ε* iusticiam] iusticiar *Ck* 6 potuerint] poterunt *Ad Ls θ*; potuerunt *Wo* aut] uel *α Cl* dicent] dicant *Cl* iusticie] iusticiar *Ck* 7 Descriptio libertatum diuersarum quod omnes qui habent sacham et socham (sokam *Ha Pl*) et tol (toll *Ha*) et theam (them *Ha Pl*) et infrangenþef (infrangenthef *Ha Pl*) pro omnibus sibi seruientibus fridborgas (frithborges *Ha*; friborges *Pl*) dare debent *rubric add. c. 21 Ha Pl S* Barones] Uarones *Pl* etiam] *om. α*; et *Hr* milites] milites milites *ζ* suos] suos scilicet *θ* et] *om. Hr* proprios] *om. α* 7–8 dapiferos] dapiferos et *Do* 8 pincernas] pincernos *S* cocos] coquos *Do*; cotos *No*; secos *Hr* pistores] pistores (*om. Ck*) et alios (aliorum *Wo*) *α* suo] una *α*; uno *Cl* friborgo] friþborga *Ad Ls Wo*; frisborga *Ck*; fridborga *θ*; fridborgo *Cl ζ*; friborge *Hr*; friborgho *Rl* habebant] habeant *Cl Hk* 8–9 et ipsi suos . . . sub suo friborgo] *om. Hk* 9 uel] et *θ Hr* suo] una *α* friborgo] friþborga *Ad Ls Wo*; frisborga *Ck*; fridborga *θ*; fridborgo *Cl ζ*; friborgho *Rl* 10 si] si et *Hk* forisfacerent] forisfecerint *Do*; forisfecerent *No* 11 si haberent] si has libertates habent scilicet *Hk*; *om. Hr Rl* sacham et socham] sacha and sochne (sochene *Do*) *α*; sacham socham *Cl*; sooc et sacha et *Hr*; socham et sacham et *Rl* toll] tol *α Cl Hr Rl Ar Ha S*; þol *Pl* toll et] tol and *Do* team] tem *Do*; theam *Rl ζ* 12 infangeþef] infogeneþeof *Ad No*; infongeneþeof *Ls Wo Ck*; infongeneþef *Do Hr*; infangenes þeof *Cl*; infangeneþief *Rl*; infangenthief *Ar*;

do it, they shall restore the damage that he had done out of the property of the offender, as much as it can provide, and [then] out of their own. And they shall make amends to the justice according to what shall have been legally adjudged to them. [20.5] And, nonetheless, the nine by themselves shall swear the oath, which they were not able to complete through neighbors, that they [are] innocent. [20.6] And if ever they can find him again, they will take him to the justice, if they can, or tell the justice where he is.

[21] Furthermore, barons held their knights and their own servants, namely stewards, butlers, chamberlains, cooks, [and] bakers, under their own *friborg*, and these men themselves [held] their attendants or their other servants under their own *friborg*.[75] [21.1] But if they should commit an offense and the report of the neighbors rises up concerning them, they would hold them to the law in their court, if they held *sake* and *soke*, *toll* and *team*, and *infangepef*.[76]

[22][77] *Soke*: That if someone seeks something, even a stolen thing, in his own land, his is the justice,[78] whether or not it is found. [22.1] *Sake*: That if someone makes a claim against anyone specifically concerning something and he himself denies [it], the penalty of proof or denial, if it occurs, will be his. [22.2] *Toll*: What we call *theloneum*, namely the liberty to sell and buy on one's own land. [22.3] *Team*: That if something has been attached from someone and he himself cannot have his warrantor, [his] was the monetary penalty; and similarly the jurisdiction over the accuser if he fails [in his proof].[79] [22.4] Concerning *infangetheof*: The justice of a knowing

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infangenthef *Ha*; infangentef *Pl*; infangenepef *S* 13 sacha *precedes* socha *α*; Quid sit soke et sake et tol et them et infangenthef *rubric add. c. 22 Ha Pl* Socha] Sochne est *κ No S*; Sachne est *Do*; Socne *Cl*; Sooc *Hr*; Soche est *Ar Ha*; Soke est *Pl* querit] inquerit *Do* aliquid] *om. α* etiam furtum] furta uel aliqua huiusmodi *Hk* 14 inuentum] inuentus *No* an] aut *Ad* Sacha] *c. 22.1 precedes c. 22 α* Sacha] Sacha est *α* aliquis] *om. Cl* 15 nominatim] nominatum *Ha* calumpniatus fuerit] calumpniauerit *α* fuerit] *om. Hr* negauerit] negatus fuerit *Cl* 15–16 forisfactura] forefactura *Rl*; forisfacturam *ζ* 16 si] se *Hr* si euenerit, sua erit] sua erit si euenerit *Cl* euenerit, sua erit] euenerint, sua erunt *Hk* Toll] Tol *α Cl Hr ζ*; Theol *Rl* 17 theloneum] theoloneum *Ck Wo*; tolenet' *θ*; telonium *Hk* scilicet] secundum *κ No*; in *Do* uendendi et emendi] emendi et uendendi *Hr S*; et uendendi *ι* 18 Team] Them *α Pl*; Theam *Rl S* aliquid] aliquis *κ Rl Ar S*; quis *θ* interciebatur] interciabatur *Ck Ls Wo θ* aliquem] aliquod *Ad*; aliquid *Ck Ls Wo θ* non] *om. Hr* 18–19 non poterat warantum suum] warrantum suum non poterit *Ck* 19 poterat] poterit *α* warantum] warentizare *Do*; warentum *Hr Rl* erat] erit *α*; sua erit *Cl*; *om. Hk* iusticia similiter] similiter iusticia *Hk* 20 deficiebat] defecerit *α*; deficiebat sua erat *Hk* De] E *Ck* infangetheof] infogenepeof *Ad*; infongenepeof (infongenepof *No*) *Ck Ls No Wo*; infongepef *Do Hr*; infangenes þeof *Cl*; infangenepief *Rl*; infangethet *Ar Ha*; infangenepef *S*

latronis sua est de homine suo si captus fuerit super terram suam. [22.5] Et illi qui non habent consuetudines quas supra diximus, ante iusticiam regis faciant rectum in hundredo uel in wapentagiis uel in syris.

[23] Si aliquis hospitatur aliquem cognitum uel incognitum duabus noctibus, poterit eum habere tanquam hospitem, quod si ipse forisfecerit, non incurret dampnum pro eo. [23a] Sed si ipse, cui forisfecerat, fecerit clamorem ad iusticiam de eo, quod consilio eius factum sit forisfactum, expurgabit se sacramento cum duobus legalibus uicinis suis, si poterit, de consilio et facto. [23b] Sin autem, emendet dampnum et forisfacturam. [23.1] Quod si tercia nocte hospitatus fuerit, et ipse forisfecerit alicui, habeat eum ad rectum tanquam de propria familia, quod Angli dicunt: tuo niht gest, þridde niht open hine. [23.2] Et si non poterit eum habere ad rectum, habebit terminum mensis et unius diei. [23.2a] Et si poterit eum inuenire, ipse malefactor restauret dampnum quod fecerat et emendationem, si poterit, etiam de corpore, si ad hoc fuerit forisfactum. [23.3] Et si malefactor non poterit restaurare dampnum quod fecerat, restaurabit hospes, qui eum hospitatus fuerat, et forisfacturam. [23.4] Et si iusticia habet eum suspectum, expurgabit se iudicio hundredi uel syre.

[24] Si aliquis adduxerit aliquid in uillam uel apportauerit animal uel pecuniam aliquam, antequam introducat illud in domum suam uel alterius et dicat se inuenisse, ante ecclesiam ducat et faciat uenire sacerdotem de ecclesia et prefectum de uilla, et de melioribus hominibus de uilla quotquot habere

1 est] erat *Hk* suo si] qui *Rl* fuerit] est *Cl*; erit *Hk* terram suam] terra sua *κ* suam] *om. Pl* 2 non habent consuetudines] consuetudines non habent *α* 3 faciant] faciat *Ha Pl* rectum in] rectum etiam in *ζ* hundredo] hundredis (hundr' *Do*) *α Hr* uel in wapentagiis] uel wapentagiis *Ck* wapentagiis] wapentachiis *Ha* wapentagiis uel in syris] comitatibus uel in wapintachiis uel siris *Hr* syris] shiris *κ No Cl*; skyr' *Do*; schiris *Ar Ha S*; scyris *Pl* 4 De hospitibus *rubric add. c. 23 Cl ζ* aliquis] quis *α* aliquem] *om. ι* 5 poterit] potest *Rl* eum habere] habere eum *θ ε* ipse] *om. Cl* 6 incurret] incurrit (incurriat *Ck*) *α* Sed] *om. Cl* cui] cui ipse *ζ* forisfecerat] forisfecerit *α*; forisfecit *Hr* 6–7 fecerit clamorem] clamorem faciat *α* 8 legalibus] legalibus hominibus *Hr* suis] *om. Cl* poterit] *om. θ* 9 dampnum] dapnum *Hr* 9–10 forisfacturam] forisfactum *Cl* 10 hospitatus] eum hospitatus *Hk* ipse] *om. Hk* 11 tanquam] tanquam si esset *Cl* quod] quam *Cl*; nam *Hk* Angli] Anglici *No* tuo] tpa *κ No*; thwa *Do*; tuua *Cl S*; tuuo *Hr*; tpo *Rl*; tua *Ar Ha*; þua *Pl* 12 niht] nihte *κ*; nithe *Do Pl*; nite *No*; niþt *Cl*; nych *Hr*; nicht *Rl*; nicte *Ar Ha S* gest] gist *Ad Ls Wo No*; geste *Ck Cl ζ*; ipi *add. θ (understruck in Do)* þridde] tþridde *κ*; pridde *Cl*; theridde *Ar*; thepriddee *Ha*; þhþeridde *Pl*; þe þirdde *S* niht] nihte *Do Ck*; niþt *Cl*; nych *Hr*; nicht *Rl*; nicte *ζ* open] ogene *κ No*; gene *Do*; æge *Cl*; ouine *Hr*; oghan *Rl*; auggen *Ar*; acgyen *Ha*; auhen *Pl*; agen *S* hine] heþen *κ No*; heyen *Do*; hyþen *Rl* Et] *om. Hk* eum habere] habere eum *Ck θ Cl ε* ad] *om. ι* 13 habebit] habebit eum ad *Cl* mensis] mensis unius *κ*; unius *θ* et unius] unius et *Hr* 14–15 et emendationem, si poterit] si poterit

thief[80] is his concerning his man if he is seized on his land.[81] [22.5] And those who do not have the customs which we mentioned above shall do right before the king's justice in the hundred, the wapentakes, or the shires.

[23][82] If someone hosts someone, known or unknown, for two nights, he can consider him a guest, because if that one commits an offense, he shall not incur damages for that man. [23a] But if he who had been injured makes a report to the justice about him, that the offense was committed by his counsel, he will expurgate himself from plan and deed, if he can, by oath with two of his law-worthy neighbors. [23b] But if not,[83] he shall pay in compensation the damage and the monetary penalty. [23.1] But if he provides hospitality for a third night, and that man wrongs someone, he shall hold him to right as if one of his own household because, as the English say, *tuo niht gest, pridde niht open hine*.[84] [23.2] And if he can not hold him to right, he will have a term of a month and a day. [23.2a] And if he can find him, the evildoer himself shall restore the damage that he caused and the penalty if he is able, [and] also of the body if to this he is forfeit. [23.3] And if the evildoer cannot restore the damage that he caused, the host who had given him hospitality will make restoration and [pay] the monetary penalty. [23.4] And if the justice holds him suspect, he will clear himself according to the judgment of the hundred or shire.[85]

[24] If someone leads something into a vill or brings in an animal or some beast,[86] before he shall bring it into his home or [the home] of another and say he found [it],[87] he shall lead [it] in front of the church and make the priest of the church and the reeve of the vill come, and as many of the better men of the vill as he can get through

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et emendationem α 14–16 et emendationem . . . quod fecerat] si non *Hk* 14–15 emendationem si poterit] emendet *Hr* 15 hoc] *om. Do* fuerit forisfactum] forisfactum sit *Hr* 16 Et] Sed α poterit] poterat *Cl* 16–17 restaurabit hospes] hospes restaurabit *Hr* 17 fuerat] fuerit *Ck* forisfacturam] forisfactum *Do, expanded to* forisfacturam *in margin* 18 habet] habeat *Hr* eum] ipsum θ expurgabit] expurget *Hk* syre] shire κ *No*; skyr' *Do*; in shiris *Cl*; schire *Ar Ha S*; shyre *Pl* 19 De inuencione *rubric add. c. 24 Cl*; De rebus inuentis *rubric add. Hr*; De inuencionibus *rubric add.* ζ aliquis adduxerit aliquid] quis aliquid duxerit α apportauerit] *om. Hk* animal] *om.* α 20 antequam] et *Cl* 20-21 antequam introducat illud in domum suam uel alterius et dicat se inuenisse] et dixerit se inuenisse antequam introducat illud in domum suam uel alterius *Rl* dicat] dicat et dicat *dittograph in Do*; dixerit *Cl Hr Rl* ζ 21 se] *om. Ar* 22 et de melioribus hominibus de uilla] *om. Do Cl Pl by homoeoteleuton* de uilla] uille α *(Do om. passage)*

poterit per summonitionem prefecti; ipsis congregatis, ostendat eis totum inuentum, quicquid sit. [24.1] Et prefectus de uilla mittat ad iiii^{or} uillas propinquiores eis propter sacerdotes et prefectos de uillis, et ipsi prefecti adducant secum quisque iii uel iiii^{or} de melioribus de uillis; et ipsis ostendant totum inuentum. [24.2] Et post testimonium ipsorum prefectus, de cuius dominio inuentor est, custodiat inuentum usque in crastinum diem. Et in crastino die cum aliquibus de uicinis suis, qui inuentum uideant, eat ad prefectum hundredi in quo sua uilla est, et ostendat ei totum. [24.3] Et si dominus, in cuius terra inuentum est, non habet consuetudines suas, scilicet sacham et socham, omnia liberabit prefecto hundredi, si habere uoluerit, cum bonis testibus. [24.4] Et si dominus eius habet suas consuetudines, in curia domini sui teneat rectum.

[25] Sciendum est quod omnes Iudei, in quocumque regno sint, sub tutela et defensione regis ligii debent esse; neque aliquis eorum potest se subdere alicui diuiti sine licencia regis, quia ipsi Iudei et omnia sua regis sunt. [25.1] Quod si aliquis detinuerit eos uel pecuniam eorum, requirat rex tanquam suum proprium, si uult et potest.

[26] De illis qui pacem regis habent uel manu uel breui regis, fiat quia summum necesse est eis ut eam seruent contra omnes legales. [26.1] Nec propter eam pacem retineant seruicium dominorum suorum, nec rectitudines quas debent uicinis suis, quia non est dignus habere pacem qui non diligit

1 summonitionem] summonitionem ipsius α prefecti] prefati *No*; prefecti etiam *Rl* ipsis] *om.* α ostendat] ostenderat *Rl* 2 prefectus] prefatus *No* mittat] *om. Hk*; mutat *Hr*; mittet ι ad] *om.* θ uillas] *om.* α *Hk* 2–3 uillas propinquiores . . . uel iiii^{or}] *om. Ck by homoeoteleuton* 3 eis] *om. Hk* ι; uel *S* propter] *om. Hk* prefectos] prefatos *No*; prepositos ζ uillis] uillis et ipsis ostendant totum inuentum quicquid sit *marked as an error Rl* prefecti] prefati *No* 4 adducant] aduocant θ secum quisque] quisque secum *Ad Ls Wo* iii] quinque uiros *Rl* de uillis] hominibus uillarum α ipsis] ipsi *Rl* 4–5 ostendant] ostendent *Do*; ostendat *Cl* 5 totum] *om. Do* post] primo *Cl*; postea *Hr* testimonium] testimonio α *Hr* ζ ipsorum] illorum α prefectus] prefatus *No* 5–6 de cuius dominio] domini cuius α 6 inuentum] inuencionem α 7 die] *om.* α de] *om. Hk Rl* ζ qui] *om. Cl* uideant] uiderunt α; uideant et *Cl* eat] eant ζ 8 prefectum] prefatum θ sua uilla] uilla sua *Hk* est] *om. Ck* ei] illi ζ 9 dominus] homo alicuius domini sit *Hk* inuentum est] est inuentum θ non habet] hoc et dominus eius habeat *Hk* 9–10 suas, scilicet] *om.* α 10 sacham] sache α *Cl*; soccam *Hr*; sok ι; socham *S* socham] sochne (sochene *Do*) et cetera α; sokne *Cl*; sacham *Hr S*; sak ι omnia] in curia domini sui teneat rectum sin autem *Hk* prefecto] prefato θ habere] *om. Rl* 11–12 Et si dominus . . . sui teneat rectum] *om. Hk* 11 habet] habeat *Hr* suas] *om.* α *Cl* 12 sui] *om. Cl* 13 De Iudeis *rubric add. c. 25 Cl Hr* ζ est] *om. Ad Ls Wo* θ quod] quia *Hk Rl* in quocumque regno sint] ubicumque sunt α sint] sunt *Hk* 13–14 tutela et defensione] defensione et tutela κ 14 regis ligii] domini regis α ligii] ligie *Cl* ε ζ debent esse] esse debent *Ar* neque] nec α; neque ab ι potest] post *Hr* se subdere] subdere si ι; subdere se *S* 15 diuiti] regi *understruck and corr. with*

the summons of the reeve; and once they have been gathered, he shall show them all that was found, whatever it may be. [24.1][88] And the reeve of the vill shall send to the four vills closest to them for the priests and the reeves of the vills, and the reeves themselves shall also bring with them three or four of the better men of the vills, and they shall show them all that was found.[89] [24.2] And after they had witnessed, the reeve, under whose lordship the finder is, shall take custody of what was found until the next day. And on the next day he shall go, with some of his neighbors who saw what was found, to the reeve of the hundred in which their vill is, and show everything to him. [24.3] And if the lord in whose land it was found does not have his own customs, namely sake and soke, he[90] will hand over before good witnesses everything to the reeve of the hundred, if he wishes to have it. [24.4] And if his lord has his own customs, he shall have justice in the court of his lord.

[25][91] It should be known that all Jews, in whichever kingdom they may be,[92] ought to be under the guardianship and protection of the liege king;[93] nor can any one of them subject himself to any wealthy person without the license of the king, because the Jews themselves and all their possessions are the king's. [25.1] But if someone detains them or their money, the king shall demand [them] as his own property if he wishes and is able.

[26] Concerning those who have the king's peace either by hand or royal writ, let it be done (as it is of the greatest necessity to them) that they keep it against all law-worthy men.[94] [26.1] Nor on account of the peace shall they withhold service from their lords, nor customary dues that they owe to their neighbors,[95] for he is not worthy to have peace who does not desire

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diuiti *Rl* sine] nisi cum α quia] quod *Ar* 16 requirat] requiret α requirat rex] rex requirat ζ 18 De illis qui pacem regis habent *rubric add. c. 26 Cl*; De hiis qui habent pacem domini regis *rubric add. Hr*; De pace regis et quomodo (comodo *Ha*) se continere debent qui pacem per manum siue per breue regis habent *rubric add. Ha Pl S*; De pace regis *rubric add. Ar* qui] *om. No* breui regis] breue *Cl* fiat] *om. Hk* quia] quod α; quin *Rl* 18–19 summum] suum *Do* 19 necesse est] est necesse *Ha Pl* eis] *om. Ar*; eis et *Hr* seruent] *om.* ζ Nec] Non ζ 20 seruicium] seruicia η rectitudines] rectitudines suas *Cl*; rectitudines si ε ζ; 21 habere pacem] pacem habere θ diligit] uult *Cl*

obseruare pacem. [26.2] Quod si confidens in pace quam habet, per superbiam forisfecerit alicui, restauret dampnum et iterum tantumdem, quod Angli uocant atrihil thet, forisfacturam.

[27] Pax data manu regis et viii^to^ diebus quibus coronatus est et pax supradictorum festorum et pax per breue regis unam mensuram habent emendationis, et hoc iudicio quod maius habetur in syra ubi pax fuerit fracta. [27.1] Uerbi gratia in Denelahge per xviii hundreda, qui numerus complet septies xx libras et iiii^or^, forisfacturam enim hundredi Dani et Noruuenses uocabant viii^to^ libras. [27.2] Nec hoc sine causa; de istis enim habebat rex c solidos et comes comitatus l, qui tercium denarium habet de forisfacturis, decanus autem reliquos x, propter pacem regis, scilicet de pace data manu regis et de primo coronatu et de supradictis festis: Natali, Pascha, Pentecoste.

[28] Cum autem uiderent quod aliqui stulti libenter forisfaciebant erga uicinos suos, sapientiores ceperunt consilium intra se quomodo eos reprimerent; et sic imposuerunt iusticiarios super quosque x friborgos, quos decanos possumus dicere; Anglice autem tyenþe heued uocati sunt, hoc est capud de x. [28.1] Isti autem inter uillas, inter uicinos tractabant causas et, secundum quod forisfacture erant, emendationes et ordinationes, uidelicet de pascuis, de pratis, de messibus, de certationibus inter uicinos et de multis huiusmodi, que frequenter insurgunt.

1 obseruare] seruare *Wo* confidens] confidit *Cl* per] et per *α Cl* 2 et] *om. Pl* iterum] rem' *Ha* tantumdem] tandem *Do* 3 Angli] Anglici *No* uocant] *om. Hk* atrihil thet] atrihil thet bote per *α*; astrikebbet *Cl*; ersthigelt hechta *in margin Rl*; astrikibthet (alstrkib thet *Hr*; id est *add. ι*) *Hr ζ* forisfacturam] forisfacturam dicunt *Hk* 4 De emendacione pacis infracte *rubric add. c. 27 Hr*; Item quomodo uel quid emendare solebant quid (quod *Pl*) regi quid decano (decimo *Pl*) dabant qui pacem regis infringebant (insurgebant *Pl*) *rubric add. Ha Pl S* Pax] Iterum de pace regis. Pax *α Cl* regis] rege *Ck* et viii^to^] viii^to^ *α Cl* diebus] dierum *Hr Rl* coronatus] primum coronatus *ε* 4–5 pax supradictorum festorum et] *om. Ar by homoeoteleuton* supradictorum] dictorum *S* 5 mensuram habent] habent mensuram *θ Cl* 6 quod] *om. Ck*; quia *Pl* maius] magis *Ck* habetur] dicitur *α* syra] shira *κ No*; skyra *Do*; sua *Hr*; scyra *Rl S*; schira *Ar Ha*; shyra *Pl* ubi] ut si *α* 7 Denelahge] Denelaga *Ad Do Cl Hr*; Denalaga *Ck Ls No Wo*; Denelagha *Rl*; Danelaga *Ar Ha S*; Danelega *Pl* 8 enim] *om. Ck*; uiginti *No* Noruuenses] Norwenses *Ls No*; Norwyc' *Do*; Norweienses *Cl*; Norguenses *Rl*; Norwicenses (Norwicences *S*) *ζ* 9 hoc] non et *Hr* istis] hiis *θ* habebat] habet *ζ* rex] dominus rex *θ* 9–10 rex c solidos] c solidos rex *κ* 10 comes] omnes *Cl* comes comitatus] comitatus comes *Hr* l] v *Ck* 11 autem] uero *Cl* propter] preter *α η* 11–12 data manu regis] manu regis data *α* 12 de supradictis] supradictis *Hr* supradictis festis] supradictos festes *Do* Natali] Natalis *Ck*; Nath' *Do*; Nat' *Cl*; Natal' *Rl* Pascha] Pasche *Ck No Cl Ha*; Pasch' *Do* 12–13 Pentecoste] Penticost *Ck Ha*; Pent' *Do*; Pentecost' *Cl Rl*; Pentec' *Hk* 14 Quare fridborgi constituti (instituti *Pl*) sunt *rubric add. c. 28 Ha Pl S* uiderent] uiderunt *Ad Ck Wo θ Hr ζ*; uiderint *Ls* aliqui] *om. Cl* libenter] libere *Do*; *om. Cl* forisfaciebant] teneretur *Do* 15 suos] *om. α* sapientiores] sapientes *Cl*

to observe peace. [26.2] But if, trusting in the peace that he has, he shall arrogantly commit an offense against someone, he shall restore damage and again the same amount as a monetary penalty, which the English call *atrihil thet*.[96]

[27][97] The peace given by the king's hand, and during the eight days in which he is crowned, and the peace of the feast days mentioned earlier, and the peace by the king's writ have one amount of compensation, and that by the judgment that is greater in the shire where the peace was broken.[98] [27.1] For instance, in the Danelaw [the compensation is paid] by eighteen hundreds, which number amounts to 144 pounds, for the Danes and Norwegians called the monetary penalty of the hundred eight pounds. [27.2] Nor is this without cause; for from these the king used to have one hundred shillings, and the earl of the county, who has the third penny from monetary penalties, fifty [shillings], [and] moreover the *decanus* the remaining ten on account of the king's peace, namely the peace given by the hand of the king, and during the first coronation and during the feast days mentioned earlier: Christmas, Easter, Pentecost.

[28][99] When, however, the wiser men saw that some fools freely committed offenses against their neighbors, they took counsel among themselves on how to check them; and so over every ten *friborgs* they placed justiciars, whom we can call *decani*; in English, however, they are called *tyenþe heved*,[100] that is, head of ten. [28.1] These men handled cases between vills, between neighbors, and, depending on what were the monetary penalties,[101] compensations and settlements, namely concerning pastures, meadows, harvests, contests between neighbors, and many things of this kind, which often arise.

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consilium] querere *α* intra] inter *α ζ* 16 imposuerunt] imposuerit *Ha* iusticiarios] iusticiari' *Ck*; iustic' *θ* x friborgos] friborgos x *α* friborgos] friþborges *Ad Ls Wo*; frisborges *Ck*; fridborg' *Do*; fridborges *No*; fridborgas *Cl*; frichborgos *Hr*; friborghas *Rl*; fridborgos (fridburgos *Ha*) *ζ* 17 decanos] decanos *corr. to* deccnos *Do*; decanus *Hr* autem] *om. Cl Hr* tyenþe heued] theþiheued *Ad*; teþingeman *Ck Ls Wo*; tþiheued *θ*; dende heued *Cl*; tencheeuit *Hr*; tyentephte *Rl*; tentefe (þentefe *Pl*) *ζ* hoc] id *Cl* 17–18 hoc est capud de x] *om. α* 18 de] *om. Cl ζ* x] decimum *Cl* autem] *om. ε*; sunt *Pl* autem inter] autem iust' *Do* uillas] uillas et *α* inter uicinos] uicinos *Wo* tractabant] tractabunt *Ck* causas] causa *θ* 19 secundum quod forisfacture erant] quod forisfactum erat *Hk* ordinationes] concordationes *ε* 19–20 uidelicet de pascuis, de pratis, de messibus] *om. Do* 20 pascuis, de pratis] pratis de pascuis *Ad* pascuis, de pratis, de messibus] pratis pascuis messibus *No* certationibus] decertationibus *κ Cl*; commutacionibus *Do* et] *om. α* 21 huiusmodi] huius *θ Hr* que] qui *Ar*

[29] Cum autem maiores cause insurgebant, referebant eas ad alios maiores iusticiarios, quos sapientes supradicti super eos constituerant, scilicet super x decanos, quos possumus uocare centenarios, quia super c friborgos iudicabant.

[30] Euerwichesyre, Nicholesyre, Notinghamsyre, Leiercestresire, Norhamtonsire usque ad Watlingstrete, et viii ultra Watlingstrete sub lege Anglorum. [30.1] Et quod alii uocant hundredum, supradicti comitatus uocant wapentagium. [30.2] Et hoc non sine causa; cum enim aliquis accipiebat prefecturam wapentagii, die constituto conueniebant omnes maiores contra eum in loco ubi soliti erant congregare, et descendente eo de equo suo, omnes assurgebant contra eum. [30.3] Et ipse erigebat lanceam suam in altum et omnes de lanceis suis tangebant hastam eius, et sic confirmabant se sibi et de armis, [30.4] quia arma uocant wapa et taccare confirmare.

[31] Erant etiam alie potestates super wapentagiis, quas trehingas uocabant, scilicet terciam partem prouincie. [31a] Et qui super ipsam dominabantur, uocabantur trehinghef, ad quos deferebantur cause que non poterant diffiniri in wapentagiis. [31.1] Et quod Angli uocabant hundredum,

1 Item *rubric add. c. 29 Ha Pl S* autem] enim *Cl* alios] *om. Hk* 2 iusticiarios] iustic' *with* iusticiarios *add. in margin Ad*; iustic' *θ*; intercionarios *Cl*; interciarios *Rl ζ* constituerant] constituerunt *α* 2–3 super x] *om. α*; per x *ζ* 3 uocare] dicere *Do*; *om. No* super] supra *θ* friborgos] friþborgos *Ad Ls*; frisborgos *Ck*; fridborg' *Do*; fridborgos (fridburgos *Ha*) *No ζ*; freþborgos *Wo*; fridborgas *Cl*; frichborgos *Hr*; friborghas *Rl* 3–4 iudicabant] iudicabunt *κ* 5 De hundredis et wapentagiis (wapentachiis *Ha Pl*) et quare wapentac uocatur *rubric add. c. 30 ζ* Euerwichesyre] Warewicshire *κ*; Warwyksyre *Do*; Warewishire *No*; Euerwykesire (Euerwykescyre *Ar Pl*; Euerwykeschire *Ha*) *Cl ι*; Herwikesire *Hr*; Euerwichscyre *Rl* Nicholesyre] Nicholshire *Ad*; Nichoshire *Ck Ls*; Nicoleshire *No Wo*; Lincolnesyre *Do*; Nicolesire *Cl Hr*; Nicolescyre *Rl*; Nicholescire (Nicholeshire *Ar*; Nicholeschire *Ha*) *ζ* Notinghamsyre] *om. α Cl Rl ι*; Notingehamscire *S* Leiercestresire] Legecestreshire *κ*; Leycestersyre *Do*; Legestreshire *No*; *om. Cl*; Leicestresire *Hr*; Leircestrescyre *Rl*; Leicestrescire (Leicestreshire *Ar*; Leicestreschire *Ha*) *ζ* 5–6 Norhamtonsire] Norhamtuneshire (Norhamtunshire *Ad Ls*) et *Ad Ls No Wo*; Northamptonshire et *Ck*; et *Cl*; Norehamtonesire *Hr*; Northantunescyre *Rl*; Norhamtunescire (Norhamtuneshire *Ar*) et (*om. Ar Pl*) *Ar Pl S*; Northamtuneschire *Ha* 6 Watlingstrete] Watlingstrate *Ad*; Watlingestret *Ck No Wo Rl*; Watlingstret' *Do*; Watlingestret' *Ls*; Wattelingestrete *Cl*; Watelingestret *Hr*; Wathlingestrete (Wathlingstrete *Ha*) *ζ* et viii ultra Watlingstrete] *om. Hr* Watlingstrete] Watlingstrate *Ad*; Watlingestret' *Ls*; Watelingestrete *Cl*; Watlingestret *Hr Rl*; Wathlingestrete (Wathlingstrete *Ha*) *ζ* 7 quod] *om. Pl* alii] *om. Do*; Angli *ε* supradicti] *om. S* 8 wapentagium] wapentak *Do*; wappentagium *No*; wapentachium *Hr Pl*; wapintagium *Ha* non] *om. ι* aliquis] *om. ι* 9 accipiebat] acipiebatur *Cl*; incipiebat *Hk* accipiebat prefecturam wapentagii] prefecturam (prefectura *θ*) wapentagii accipiebat (accipiebant *θ*) *α* wapentagii] wapentochii *Hr*; wapentachii *Ar Pl* die] de *θ* (*corr. to* die *in Do*) constituto] statuto (statuo *Wo*) *α* conueniebant] constituebant *Cl* 10 maiores] *om. θ*; maiores natu *Cl* in loco] ad locum *α* in loco ubi soliti

[29] But when greater cases arose, they referred them to other, greater justiciars, whom the above-mentioned wise men had established over them, that is to say over ten *decani*, whom we can call hundredmen, since they judged over one hundred *friborgs*.[102]

[30] Yorkshire, Lincolnshire,[103] Nottinghamshire, Leicestershire, Northamptonshire up to Watling Street,[104] and the eight[105] beyond Watling Street are under the law of the English. [30.1] And what others call a hundred, the counties named above call a wapentake.[106] [30.2] And this is not without reason; for when someone received the reeveship of the wapentake, all the more substantial men gathered on the established day opposite him in the place where they were accustomed to assemble, and while he dismounted from his horse, all would rise to meet him. [30.3] And he would lift high his lance and all would touch his spear with their lances, and so they confirmed themselves to him and with respect to weapons,[107] [30.4] since they call arms *wapa* and to confirm *taccare*.[108]

[31] There were still other jurisdictions over the wapentakes that they called *trehings*,[109] namely the third part of the district. [31a] And those who presided over it were called *trehinghef*,[110] to whom were referred the cases that could not be decided in the wapentakes. [31.1] And what the English called a hundred,

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erant congregare] congregare in loco ubi soliti erant *Cl* congregare] congregari *Do Hr Ar S*; congregati *Ha Pl* 11 de] ab *α* equo] *om. Hr* assurgebant contra eum] surgebant contra *Cl* 12 et omnes] et tunc omnes *α* de lanceis suis tangebant hastam eius] tangebant hastam eius (et *add. Do*) de lanceis suis *α* 13 confirmabant] confirmabunt *Ck*; confirmabat *Do* et de armis] *om. θ*; etiam de armis *ε* uocant] uocabant *Cl Hk*; uocant ipsi *Hr Rl* wapa] wepnen *Ad Ls*; wepen *Ck*; weupen *Wo*; wepne *θ*; wappa *Hr Rl ζ* 13–14 et taccare] tractare (tractate *No*) et *α*; et tractare et *Cl*; et tactare quod est *ζ* 14 confirmare] confirmate *Do* 15 De treinges (trehingges *Ha*; þrehingges *Pl*) et wapentagiis (wapentachiis *Ha Pl*) et hundredis *rubric add. c. 31 Ha Pl S* etiam] et *Hr* alie] alia *Ha* wapentagiis] wapent' *κ*; weppentag' *Do*; wappent' *No*; wapentagias *Cl Rl*; wapentagia *Hk*; wapentachia *Hr*; wapentachiis *Ar* trehingas] tringas *κ*; thgas *θ*; trehiggas *Cl Rl S*; tres higgas *Hr*; threngas *ι* 15–16 uocabant] uocant *Hk* 16 scilicet] scilicet super *Rl* qui] quia *Ls Wo Ck θ* 16–17 dominabantur] dominabantur et *Do* 17 uocabantur] *om. ζ* trehinghef] tþringe *Ad Ls No*; tringe *Ck Wo*; trydinge *Do*; trehiggief *Cl*; thiehiggres *Hr*; trehiggreues *Rl*; trehinggrefe *Ar*; threhinggrefe *Ha*; þhrehinggrefe *Pl*; trehiggres *S* deferebantur] referebantur *Cl* que] quando *α Cl Ar* 18 diffiniri] diffinire *Ck* wapentagiis] wapent' *Ad Ck Ls*; wappent' *θ*; wapentachiis *Hr* Angli] Anglici *No* hundredum] hundreda *η*; hundred *Ha*; hundredum et *Pl*

isti uocabant wapentagium; et quod illi uocabant tria hundreda uel quatuor uel plurima, isti uocabant trehing. [31.2] Et quod in trehingis non poterat diffiniri, in syra seruabatur.

[32] Greue autem nomen est potestatis; apud nos autem nichil melius uidetur esse quam prefectura. Est enim multiplex nomen, greue enim dicitur de syra, de wapentagiis, de hundredis, de burgis, de uillis. [32.1] Et uidetur nobis compositum esse e grit Anglice, quod est pax Latine, et ue Latine, uidelicet quod debet facere grit, id est pacem, ex illis qui inferunt in terram ue, id est miseriam uel dolorem (summa auctoritate domini nostri Ihesu Christi dicentis: Ue tibi Bethsaida, ue tibi Corozaim). [32.2] Frisones et Flandrenses comites suos meregraue uocant quasi maiores uel bonos pacificos. [32.3] Et sicut modo uocantur greues qui habent prefecturas super alios, ita tunc temporis uocabantur aldermanni, non propter senectutem, sed propter sapientiam.

[33] Erat etiam lex Danorum Northfolc, Suthfolc, Kantebrigesire, que habebat in emendationem forisfacture, ut supradicti comitatus habebant xviii hundreda, isti x et dimidium; et hoc affinitate Saxonum, quia tunc temporis maior emendatio forisfacture Saxonum quater xx liberi et iiii^{or}.

1 isti uocabant] isti *ε*; isti uocant *ζ* wapentagium] wapent' *Ad Ls Ck*; wappent' *θ*; wapentachium *Hr* illi] ipsi *α* tria] terra *Ha*; *om. Pl* tria hundreda uel quatuor] duo hundr' uel tria *Hk* uel quatuor] *om. α* 2 uel plurima] plurima *Rl* plurima] plura *α Cl* uocabant] uocant *ζ* trehing] tþrihingam *Ad Ls No*; trihingam *Ck Wo*; tryding' *Do*; trehig *Cl*; threhing *Hr*; þreingg' *Ar Pl*; treinggs' *Ha*; treigg' *S* Et] *om. η* in] *om. θ S* in trehingis non poterat] non poterat in trehiggis *Cl* trehingis] tþrihinga *Ad Ls No Wo*; thrihinga *Ck*; tryding *Do*; threhiggis *Hr*; trehingg' *Ha*; þrehingg' *Pl*; trehigge *S* 2–3 non poterat diffiniri] diffiniri non poterat *Hk* 2 poterat] poterit *No* 3 syra] shira *κ No Cl Ar*; skyr' *Do*; sciriam *Hr*; scyra *Rl Pl S*; schira *Ha* 4 Quid sit prepositus et prefectura et quid (et *add. Pl*) alderman (aeldeman *Ha*; elderman *Pl*) qui (quia *Pl*) latine senior populi sonat et quam multipliciter uocabulum prepositi distenditur *rubric add. c. 32 Ha Pl S* Greue] Greiue *Ar*; Sreiue *Pl* autem] *om. α*; enim *Cl* nomen est potestatis] est nomen potestatis cum illis *α*; nomen potestatis est *Hr* est] *om. Rl* apud] quod apud *Cl Rl* nos autem] nos *α Cl Rl* 4–5 uidetur] putatur *κ*; *om. θ* uidetur esse] esse uidetur *Hr* 5 multiplex nomen] nomen multiplex *Hr* greue] guerre *Do*; greiue *ι* enim dicitur] dicitur *Ck* 6 de] *om. α* syra] shire *κ No*; skyre *Do*; scyra *Hr Rl Pl S*; shira *Ar*; schira *Ha* wapentagiis] wapent' *κ*; wappent' *Do*; wapentag' *No*; wapentachiis *Hr ι* hundredis] hundr' *Ad Do Ls Wo Hk*; hundred' *No*; hundrede *Ck*; hundredo *ζ* burgis, de uillis] uillis de burgis *α* 7 e] a *α*; ex *Hr Rl* grit] griht *κ*; grhit *No*; grith *Cl Rl*; grið *ι*; grid *S* Anglice] Anglico *Rl* ue Latine] ue Latino *Hr Rl* 8 uidelicet] scilicet *Hk Rl*; *om. Hr* quod] *om. Hk*; quod de *Hr* debet] debeat *α*; *om. Rl* grit] griht *Ad Wo*; grhit *No*; grith *Ck Ls Cl Hr*; griutha *Rl*; grid *Ar Pl S*; grið *Ha* qui] que *Hr* inferunt] insurgunt *α* 9 id est] in *Do* uel] et *α Hk* summa] sententia *κ*; summa *inserted after* sententia *Ls*; si nam *Do* auctoritate] *om. Ad*; autem *Ck Ls Wo θ* 10 dicentis] dicentes *Do* Ue tibi Bethsaida] *om. Cl Hr* tibi] terris *Ha* Bethsaida] Bethaida *Ck*; Becsaida *Do*; Bethfaida *Rl* ue tibi Corozaim] et cetera *α* *Corozaim] Chorozaim Hr; Cororaim Ha; Corosaim Pl* *Frisones] Frisiones Hk; enim add. Cl; etiam add. Rl Hk*

these called a wapentake; and what the former called three hundreds, or four, or many, the latter called a *trehing*. [31.2] And what could not be decided in the *trehings* was reserved for the shire.

[32] *Greve*,[111] moreover, is the name for an official; among us there seems to be nothing more useful [to call him] than prefect. The name in fact has many meanings, for one is called a *greve* of the shire, of wapentakes, of hundreds, of boroughs, [or] of vills. [32.1] And it seems to us to be composed of *grit* in English, which is peace in Latin, and woe [*ue*] in Latin, that is to say what ought to make *grit*, that is peace, from those who would introduce woe, that is misery or pain, into the land (by the highest authority of our Lord, Jesus Christ, who said, "Woe to you Beth-saida, woe to you Chorazin!").[112] [32.2] The Frisians and the Flemings call their counts *meregraves*, because [they are] greater or good, peaceful men.[113] [32.3] And just as now those who have governing responsibilities[114] over others are called *greves*, so at that time some were called *aldermen*,[115] not because of their age, but because of their wisdom.

[33] Also,[116] there was a law of the Danes in Norfolk, Suffolk, and Cambridgeshire, which concerned the compensation for an offense,[117] that whereas the counties mentioned above used to have eighteen hundreds, these had ten and a half; and this was in affinity with the Saxons, whose greater compensation for monetary penalties was at the time eighty-four pounds.[118]

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11 Flandrenses] Flandrigenas *Do*; Flandrences *Cl* suos] suos uocant *α Hr* meregraue] mengraue *α*; maragreues *Rl* uocant] *om. α ε* quasi] quia *Ck* 11–12 pacificos] pacificos uocant *Rl* 12 sicut] sic *Ha* modo] *om. Do* uocantur] uocant *Cl Ha* greues] reues *α*; greiues *ι* qui] qui modo *Hk* prefecturas] prefecturam *Hk* 13 alios] illos *Ad* ita] primi *Hk*; *om. Ha* tunc] tamen *Ar Pl*; natu' *Ha* aldermanni] alderman *Ad Ls Wo θ Cl Hr*; allderman' *Ck*; elderman *Rl*; aldreman *Ar Pl*; aeldereman *Ha*; eldereman *S* 14 sapientiam] scientiam *Hk* 15 Lex Danorum *rubric add. c. 33 ι*; Leges Danorum *rubric add. in margin S* Erat] Erant *Rl* etiam] enim *α Hr ζ* Northfolc] Norþfolc *Ad Ls Wo*; Northfolk *Ck*; Norfolke *Do ι*; Norhtfolke *No*; Norfouc *Cl*; Nortfolca *Rl* Suthfolc] Suþfolc *Ad Ls Wo*; Suthfolk *Ck*; Sutfolk *Do*; Suhtfolke *No*; Sufouc *Cl*; Sudfolca *Rl*; Suthfolke *ι* Kantebrigesire] Grantebregeshire (-brug- *Ad*; -brig- *No*) *κ No*; Grantebrigesyre *Do*; Grantebriggesire *Cl*; Grauntebriggesire *Hr*; Grantebriggescyre *Rl*; Cantebrigescyre (-shire *Ar*; -schire *Ha*) *ι*; Cantebrugescire *S* que] scire oportet quid *Hk* 16 habebat] habebant *α Cl* emendationem] emendatione *ε* ut] ubi *ε* habebant] habent *Do* 17 isti] isti habebant *Hr* affinitate] afinitate *ι* quia] qui *Cl* 17–18 quia tunc temporis maior emendatio forisfacture Saxonum] *in margin by same or contemporary hand Ad*; *om. Do by homoeoteleuton* 18 maior] *om. α* (*Do om. passage*) Saxonum] Saxonum erat *ε* quater] septies *Rl* quater xx liberi et iiii^{or}] uiginti et tres et quatuor *α* liberi] libras *Cl Ar*; libre *Hr*

[33.1] In omnibus aliis causis et forisfacturis eandem legem habebant cum supradictis Norwagensibus.

[34] Quam cum ipse rex Willelmus audiuit et alias leges de regno, maxime appreciatus est eam, et uoluit ut ipsa obseruaretur per totum regnum, quia dicebat quod antecessores sui et omnium baronum de Normannia de Norwagia uenerunt, et legem eorum, cum honesta erat, bene deberent sequi, cum profundior et honestior esset omnibus aliis, scilicet Britonum, Anglorum, Pictorum [34.1] Sed omnes compatriote, qui leges narrauerant, summopere precati sunt eum ut permitteret eis leges et consuetudines habere cum quibus uixerant antecessores eorum et ipsi nati sunt, quia durum erat eis suscipere leges et iudicare de eis quas nesciebant. [34.1a] Et hoc etiam precati sunt eum pro anima regis Ædwardi, qui sibi concesserat regnum et cuius erant leges, nec aliorum exterorum. Tandem consilio et precatu baronum, adquieuit. Et sic auctorizate sunt leges regis Ædwardi. [34.1b] Que prius adinuente et constitute fuerunt tempore regis Ædgari, aui sui; sed post mortem eius dimisse sunt annis lx et viii. [34.2] Edwardus, filius eius natus de uxore, regnauit iiii^{or} annis, xvi ebdomadibus minus. Quo occiso innocenter dolo nouerce sue, propter innocentem uitam suam, castam et elemosinis plenam, interfectionem eius pro martirio reputauerunt ei et uocauerunt sanctum. [34.2a] Post hunc Ædelredus, frater eius, regnum suscepit, regnauitque in multis periculis xxx et viii^{to} annis. [34.2b] Post

1 legem] *om.* α habebant] habeant *Do*; *om Pl* 2 Norwagensibus] Norwicensibus (-wyc- *Wo*) κ; Norwyc' *Do*; Norhtwicensibus *No*; Norwensibus *Cl* ζ; Noruensibus *Hr*; Norguensibus *Rl* 3 Quod (Quo *Ha*) a rege Anglorum Willelmo auctorizata (auctoritate *Ha Pl*) est (*om. Ha Pl*) lex regis Edwardi *rubric add. c. 34 Ha Pl S* ipse] ipso ι rex Willelmus] Willelmus rex *Cl* ζ 4 est] *om.* ι eam] *om.* α; eas *Hk* ipsa] *om.* α; ipse *Hk* obseruaretur] obseruarentur *Hk* 5 dicebat] dicebant θ quod] quia *No* omnium] omnes *Cl*; fere omnium ε baronum] barones *Cl*; *om.* ζ de Normannia] Normannie *Hk*; et *add. Cl* 5–6 Norwagia] Norweia κ ζ; Norwe *Do*; Norwenierunt *No*; Norguegia *Cl Rl*; Norwegia *Hr* 6 uenerunt] uerunt κ; meruit *Do, corr. to* uenerunt; *om. No* honesta erat] esset honesta *Hk*; honesta esset *Hr* bene] *om.* α deberent] deberet *Cl* η sequi] et tenere α 7 esset omnibus aliis] aliis omnibus esset *Cl*; omnibus aliis esset *Hr Rl*; sit omnibus aliis ζ scilicet] *om. Hk* Britonum] Britannie *Do* 7–8 Anglorum] Scotorum *Rl* 8 Pictorum] Pictanorum ι Sed] Sed et *Rl* compatriote] compatres *Ck* qui leges] qui legem *Ad Ck Ls* θ; leges qui ι; suas *add. Hk* narrauerant] narrauerunt *Ck*; non artauerant *Cl* 8–9 summopere] summo opere θ *Hr* 9 sunt] *om. Ck* eum] *om.* ζ eis] eos ζ leges] *om.* θ 10 uixerant] uixerunt *Ad Ls Wo* θ; uixerint *Ck*; uixerat *Hr* uixerant antecessores eorum] antecessores eorum uixerant *Hk* erat] erat nimis *Hk* 11 eis] *om.* α leges] legem *Do*; legens *No*; *om.* ι et iudicare de eis quas nesciebant] quas nesciebant et iudicare de eis *Hr* eis] hiis α quas] que κ *Do*; qui *No* hoc] *om.* α ι etiam] *om.* α *Hk* 12 pro] ut pro *Cl Hr* ζ Ædwardi] Edwardi *Ad Ck No Hr Ar*; Eadwardi *Do Ls Wo Rl Pl*; Aedwardi *Cl* concesserat] concesserant *Ck* 13 nec aliorum exterorum] ut non legibus aliorum (*om. Wo*) suas permutaret (permittaret *No*) leges α precatu] precatu et *Cl* 14 baronum] baronum suorum α sic] *om. Hr* auctorizate] auc^{te} *Cl*; auctoritate *Ha Pl*; authoritate *Ar* auctorizate sunt leges regis Ædwardi] auc-

[33.1] In all other cases and monetary penalties, they had the same law as the Norwegians mentioned above.

[34] When King William himself heard it and the other laws of the kingdom, he praised it highly, and wished that it would be observed throughout the whole kingdom, because he said that his ancestors and [those] of all the barons of Normandy came from Norway,[119] and they ought properly to follow their own law when it was honorable, since it was more profound and more honorable than all others, namely of the Britons, English, [and] Picts.[120] [34.1] But all the fellow countrymen who had set forth the laws begged him very much to allow them to have the laws and customs with which their ancestors had lived and they themselves were born, because it was hard for them to adopt laws and to judge according to those that they did not know. [34.1a] And also they asked him this for the sake of the soul of King Edward, who had given him the kingdom and whose laws these were, not [those] of other foreigners.[121] Finally, by the counsel and at the request of the barons, he acquiesced.[122] And so the laws of King Edward were authorized.[123] [34.1b] These were first devised and established in the time of King Edgar, his grandfather;[124] but after his death, they were abandoned for sixty-eight years. [34.2] Edward, his legitimate son, ruled for four years less sixteen weeks. When he had been killed, despite his innocence, by the deceit of his stepmother, they reckoned his death to him for a martyrdom and called him a saint on account of his innocent life, chastity, and ample alms.[125] [34.2a] After this Æthelred, his brother, took over the kingdom and ruled through many dangers for thirty-eight years.[126] [34.2b] After

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toritate leges sunt confirmate in Eo qui uiuit et regnat per infinita seculorum secula (secula seculorum *θ*), amen. *text ends here in α* regis] *om. Cl Hr Ha* Ædwardi] Aedwardi *Cl*; Edwardi *Hr Ar*; Eadwardi *Rl Pl* 15 Que prius adinuente et constitute fuerunt tempore regis Ædgari] *om. Cl by homoeoteleuton* et constitute] *om. Hk* Ædgari] Eadgarii *Hr*; Eadgari *Rl Pl*; Aedgari *Ar*; Adgari *Ha* 16 lx et viii] xlvii *Hk*; quadraginta octo *Hr* Regnum Edwardi (Æd- *Pl*) filii Ædgari (Edg- *Ar*; Adgari *Ha*; Edwardi *S*) regis *rubric add. c. 34.2 ζ (Ar S in margin)* Edwardus] Aedwardus *Cl*; Eadwardus *Rl Pl*; Ædwardus *S*; uero *add. Hr* 17 de] ex *Cl* uxore] uxore sua *Hk* annis] annis et *Hk* ebdomadibus] ebdomadis *Cl ζ* minus] *om. Hk* 17–18 occiso innocenter] occiso *Cl*; innocente occiso *Hk*; occiso innocencem *Hr*; occiso innocente *ζ* 18 innocentem] innocenciam *Cl* castam] *om. Cl* 19 reputauerunt] reputauerint *Pl* 20 sanctum] eum sanctum *Cl* Regnum Ældredi (Aldredi *Ha*) fratris Edwardi (Eadwardi *Pl*) *rubric add. c. 34.2a ζ (Ar S in margin)* hunc] hec *Cl* Ædelredus] Adeldredus *Cl*; Adelreth *Hr*; Adelredus *Rl*; Ældredus (Ael- *Ar*; Al- *Ha*) *ζ* 20-21 regnum suscepit] suscepit regnum *η* 21 Regnum Edmundi (Ead- *Pl*) Hireneside (Hyrne- *ι*) filii (*om. Pl*) Ældredi (Aldredi *Ha*; regis *add. Pl*) *rubric add. c. 34.2b ζ (Ar S in margin)* Post] Post hunc *Hk*

Edelredum, filius eius Edmundus, cui cognomen erat hirenside, id est latus ferreum, ix fere mensibus regnauit, in quibus uiriliter quinquies contra Danorum regem Canutum dimicauit. Peracto uero ultimo bello, concordiam inter se fecerunt regnumque Anglie diuiserunt, dimidium Canuto et dimidium Edmundo, ea conditione ut si quis eorum superuiueret, ipse totum possideret, nec interim aliquis eorum coronaretur. Sed conuentione cunctis primatibus Anglie consentientibus firmata, post primum mensem Edmundus ex hac luce, pro dolor, subtrahitur. [34.2c] Canutus uero totum suscepit Anglie principatum regnauitque fere xviii annis. [34.2d] Quo mortuo, Haroldus, falso pene ab omnibus putatus filius eius, successit et v annis regnauit. [34.2e] Post quem Hardecnutus, filius Canuti ex Alueue-Emme, sorore Rodberti comitis Normannorum et matre Ædwardi regis, duobus annis xii ebdomadibus minus regnauit. Et sic completi sunt lx et viii anni dimissis legibus. [34.3] Sed postquam Ædwardus rex uenit ad regnum, consilio baronum regni legem dimissam, quia honesta uidebatur eis, et quia auus eius eam constituerat, fecit eam reparare et confirmare; et sic uocata est lex regis Ædwardi, que prius dimissa erat a morte Edgari, aui sui, usque ad suum tempus.

[35] Iste supradictus Edmundus habuit filium quendam qui uocatus est Ædwardus, qui mortuo patre timore regis Canuti aufugit de ista terra

1 Edelredum] Atheldredum *Cl*; Adelrethum *Hr*; Adelredum *Rl*; Ældredum (Ael- *Ar*; Al- *Ha*) *ζ* Edmundus] Ædmundus (Aed- *Ar*) *Cl ζ*; Eadmundus *Hr Rl* 1–2 cui cognomen erat hirenside, id est latus ferreum] *om. ε* 2 hirenside] irinesyde *Cl*; hyrneneside *Ar* 1–2 latus ferreum] ferreum latus *Cl* 2 ix fere] fere ix *Hk* quinquies] *om. Cl* 2–3 contra Danorum regem] regem Danorum circa *Cl* 3 Danorum] Dano *Hr* Canutum] Cnutum *Cl*; Chuntum *Hr*; Chnutum *Rl Ar S*; Knutum *Pl* Diuisio regni inter Chnutum et Edmundum *rubric add. in margin at* Peracto uero *S* uero ultimo bello] v^to^ bello ultimo *Hk* 4 regnumque] regnum quoque *S* diuiserunt] dimiserunt *Hr* Canuto] Cnuto *Cl*; Chunto *Hr*; Chnuto *Rl Ar S*; Knuto *Pl* 5 Edmundo] Eadmundo *Cl Hr Rl*; Ædmundo *Pl S* conditione] diuisione *Hk* ut] quod *η* eorum] *om. Cl* ipse] alium *Cl*; alius *Hr Rl*; alius eorum *ζ* 6 Sed] Sed hac *η* conuentione] conuentionem *Cl* 7 primatibus Anglie] Anglie primatibus *Hk* firmata] firmam *Cl*; formata *Hk* 7–8 post primum mensem Edmundus] Edmundus post primum mensem *Hk* 8 Edmundus] Eadmundus *Cl Hr Rl*; Aedmundus *Ar*; Edmundus Edmundus *Ha*; Ædmundus Ædmundus *Pl*; Ædmundus *S* pro] pro hoc (h *Ar Pl*) *Hk ι*; *om. Hr*; prothomartyris *S* dolor] *om. Hr* Regnum Chnuti regis *rubric add. c. 34.2c ζ* Canutus] Cnutus *Cl*; Chuntus *Hr*; Chnutus *ζ*; et Chnutus *Rl* uero] *om. Hk Rl* 8–9 totum suscepit] suscepit totius *Hk*; totum suscepit regnum *Hr* 9 principatum] et principatum *Hr*; primatum *ι*; regnum *S* xviii] uiginti septem *Hr* Regnum Haraldi *rubric add. c. 34.2d Pl S (in margin)* 10 Haroldus] Haraldus *Cl ζ* falso] falsus *Cl* putatus filius eius] putatus *Cl S*; filius eius putatus *Hk*; eius *Ha*; *om Ar Pl* et] ei *Hr*; *om. ζ* v annis] annisque quindecim *Hr* 11 Regnum Hardechnuti filii Chnuti regis *rubric add. in margin Ar Pl S* Post quem] Postquam *Cl S* Hardecnutus] Haralduscnutus *Cl*; Hardechuntus *Hr*; Hardechnutus *Rl ζ* Canuti] Cnuti *Cl*; Chuti *Hr*; Chnuti *Rl ζ* ex] et *Hk*; *om. Hr* 11–12 Alueue-Emme] Alueua Suue (*or* Smme) *Cl*; Alueue etiam *Hr*; Emma *Rl*; Alfueua

Æthelred, his son Edmund, whose surname was *hirenside*—that is, "iron side"[127]—ruled for almost nine months, during which he courageously fought five times against Cnut, king of the Danes. The last battle over, they made an agreement between themselves and divided the kingdom of England, half to Cnut and half to Edmund, on the condition that whichever of them survived, he would possess all, nor in the interim should either of them be crowned.[128] But once the agreement was established with the consent of all of the magnates of England, Edmund, much to our sorrow, was drawn from this life after the first month.[129] [34.2c] Cnut took up the entire lordship of England and ruled for almost eighteen years.[130] [34.2d] On his death, Harold, falsely considered his son by almost all, succeeded and ruled for five years.[131] [34.2e] After him Harthacnut, son of Cnut by Alaveva-Emma, sister of Robert [*recte* Richard],[132] count of the Normans, and mother of King Edward, ruled for two years less twelve weeks.[133] And so were completed the sixty-eight years when the laws were forsaken. [34.3] But after that King Edward came to the kingdom, and restored and confirmed the neglected law on the advice of the barons of the kingdom, since it seemed honorable to them and since his grandfather had established it;[134] and so it is called the law of King Edward, which first was abandoned from the death of Edgar, his grandfather, until his own time.

[35] This Edmund mentioned earlier had a certain son who was called Edward, who, on the death of his father, fled from this land in fear of

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Iunia *ζ* 12 sorore] sororis *η* Rodberti] Roberti *Cl Hr ζ*; Ric' *Hk* Normannorum] Normann' *Cl*; Normannie *Hr ζ* matre] matris *ε* Ædwardi] Aedwardi *Cl*; Edwardi *Hr Ar Ha S*; Eadwardi *Rl Pl* Ædwardi regis] Ædwardi (Aed- *Cl*) *Cl Hk* regis] *om. Hr* 13 ebdomadibus] ebdomadis *Cl* 13–14 lx et viii] sexaginta octo *Cl Hr*; xlvii *Hk* 14 anni] anni et fere duo menses *Hk* De legum reparacione et confirmacione *rubric add. c. 34.3 Hr* Sed] Hec *Hr* Ædwardus] Eadwardus *Cl Rl*; Edwardus *Hr Ar Ha S* 15 consilio] consilium *Ha Pl* dimissam] omissam *ζ* 16 et] set *Hr* eam] *om. Ha Pl* 17 Ædwardi] Eadwardi *Cl*; Edwardi *Hr Ar Ha S* prius] *om. Rl* Edgari] Adgari *Cl*; Eadgari *Rl*; Ædgari *Pl S* 18 suum tempus] tempus suum *Cl S* 19 De aduentu sancte Margarete matris regis (regi *Ha Pl*) Scocie et Ædgari ædeling (æpelyng *Ha*; ædþeling *Pl*) fratris eius in Angliam (Anglia *Ha*) de quo sanctus Edwardus (Ædwardus *Ha Pl*) rex heredem suum facere uoluit et postea Willelmum ducem heredem suum fecit eo quod de Ædgaro facere nequiuit *rubric add. c. 35 Ha Pl S (in margin)* Edmundus] Eadmundus *Cl Hr Rl*; Ædmundus *Pl* filium quendam] quendam filium *Cl* est] *om. Cl* 20 Ædwardus] Aedwardus *Cl*; Edwardus *Hr Ar Ha*; Eadwardus *Rl Pl* regis Canuti] Cnuti regis *Cl*; *om. S* Canuti] Chunti *Rl*; *om. Ha Pl* ista terra] terra ista *η*

usque ad terram Rugorum, quam nos uocamus Russeiam. Quem rex ipsius terre, Malesclodus nomine, ut audiuit et intellexit quis esset et unde esset, honeste retinuit eum. [35.1] Et ipse Edwardus accepit ibi uxorem nobili genere, de qua ortus est ei Edgarus aþeling et Margareta regina Scocie et Cristina soror eius. [35.1a] Cui Cristine rex Edwardus dedit terram quam habuit postea Radulfus de Limeseia. [35.1b] Propter quem misit rex Edwardus, auunculus eius, et fecit eum ad se uenire. Ipse autem et uxor eius non longo tempore uixerunt post aduentum eorum. Edgarum, filium eius, secum retinuit et nutriuit pro filio. [35.1c] Et quia heredem putabat eum facere, nominauit adeling, quod nos dicimus domicellum; sed nos de pluribus, quia filios baronum uocamus domicellos, Angli autem nullum preter filios regum. [35.1d] Quod si expressius uolumus dicere, dicemus quod in quadam parte Saxonie ling imago dicebatur, adela Anglice nobilis; quod coniunctum adeling, id est nobilis imago. [35.1e] Unde etiam Occidentales Saxonici, scilicet Execestrenses, habent in prouerbio summi despectus, quod summa ira commotus unus uocat alterum hindling, id est ab omni honestate deiectum. [35.2] Rex autem Edwardus, quia cognouit nequiciam gentis sue et maxime filiorum Godwini, scilicet Haroldi, Tosti, Guiti, Lefwini, comperit quod non posset esse stabile uel firmum de Adgaro, et adoptauit Willelmum ducem Normannorum, filium Rodberti auunculi sui, qui postea, auxiliante Deo conquisiuit rectum suum bello contra supradictum Haroldum.

1 ad] in *Hr* Quem] Quoniam *Pl* ipsius] illius *Hr* 2 Malesclodus] Malesolodus *Cl* quis esset] quis *Rl* unde esset] unde *Cl* 3 honeste] qui honeste *S* retinuit eum] eum retinuit *ζ* eum] *om. Cl Hr* Edwardus] Eadwardus *Cl*; Ædwardus *Rl Pl* accepit] *om. ι* nobili] ex nobili *Rl* 4 qua] quo *Cl* ei] *om. Pl* Edgarus] Adgarus *Cl*; Eadgarus *Rl*; Aedgarus *Ar*; Ædgarus *Pl S* aþeling] adeling *Cl Hr*; adþeling *Rl Pl*; apeling *Ha*; eþeling *S* Scocie] Schocie *Hr* 5 Cristina] Christiana (Cristiana *Hr Pl*; X^{i}ana *Cl Ha*) *Cl Hr ζ* 2 Cristine] Christiane (Cristiane *Hr Pl*; X^{i}ane *Cl Ha*) *Cl Hr ζ* Edwardus] Eadwardus *Cl Rl*; Ædwardus *Ar Pl* 6 postea] *om. Cl* Limeseia] Lyndesey *Cl*; Limes *Hr*; Limisei *Rl* rex] *om. Hk* 7 Edwardus] Eadwardus *Cl Rl Pl*; Aedwardus *Ar* eum ad se] ad se eum *Hk*; se ad eum *Hr* 8 longo] multo *ζ* Edgarum] Eadgarum *Cl Rl*; Aedgarum *Ar*; Ædgarum *Pl*; autem *add. Cl*; uero *add. Hr Rl* 9 eius] eorum *ζ* secum] rex E secum *Rl* nutriuit] nutuit *Hk*; nutruit *Hr* Et] *om. ζ* quia] quia uero *ζ* heredem] *om. Cl* 9–10 heredem putabat eum facere] putabat facere eum heredem *Hr* 9 putabat] putauit *Hk* 10 facere] facere regem *Cl* nominauit] nominauit eum *Hr ζ* adeling] aeþeling' *Cl*; adling *Hr*; adþeling *Rl*; aþeling *Ar*; aepelinge *Ha*; æþeling *S*; ædeling *Pl* nos] *om. Hk* 11 quia] qui *ι* autem] uero *Hk* nullum] nullos *Cl* 12 preter] poterit *Ha* filios] filium *Hr* regum] regis *Cl*; regum uocant *ζ* dicemus] dicimus *Hr* 13 Saxonie] Saxonice *Hk Rl*; Saxone *Ha Pl* ling] terre *underlined for corr. and* lingue *add. in margin by a contemporary hand Hk*; linx *Rl* dicebatur] dicitur *Hk* adela] adelam *Cl*; adþel *Rl*; ædela (ældela *S*) *ζ* Anglice] Anglie *Cl* 14 coniunctum] coniunctum sonat *Cl*; coniunctum scilicet *Hr* adeling] eþeling *Cl S*; adling *Hr*; adþeling *Rl*; aeþeling *Ar*; aepelinge *Ha*; ædeling *Pl* id est] idem est quod *Hr* imago] imago dicitur *Rl* etiam] et *Ha* 15 Saxonici] Saxoni *Cl*; Saxonidi *Hr ζ*

King Cnut to the land of the Rugians, which we call Russia. When the king of this land, namely Malesclodus, had heard and understood who he was and whence he came, he retained him honorably.[135] [35.1] And Edward took there for himself a wife of noble kin, from whom was born to him Edgar Atheling and Margaret, queen of Scotland, and Cristina, her sister. [35.1a] King Edward gave to Cristina land that Ralph de Limesey afterward held.[136] [35.1b] On his account, King Edward, his uncle, sent and made him come to him. However, he himself and his wife did not live a long time after their arrival.[137] He kept with him and raised his son Edgar as if he were his own son. [35.1c] And since he thought to make him his heir, he named him *adeling*, as we would say "little lord"; however, we use it for more people, since we call the sons of barons little lords. The English, however, call no one this except the sons of kings.[138] [35.1d] But if we wish to speak more clearly, we say that in a certain part of Saxony a likeness used to be called a *ling*.[139] *Adela* in English means noble; so joined they are *adeling*, that is the likeness of a noble. [35.1e] Whence, furthermore, the West Saxons, namely the people of Exeter, have a saying of the greatest contempt whereby, when moved by the greatest anger, one calls another a *hindling*,[140] that is, one deprived of all honor. [35.2] Moreover, because King Edward recognized the wickedness of his people,[141] especially of the sons of Godwine, namely Harold, Tostig, Gyrth, and Leofwine, he knew that [the nomination] of Edgar could not be stable or firm,[142] and he adopted William, duke of the Normans, son of his uncle Robert,[143] who afterward, with God's help, procured his right by battle against the aforementioned Harold.[144]

Execestrenses] Execestre (Exc- *Hr ι*) *Cl Hr ζ* in] *om. Cl* prouerbio] prouerbium *Cl Ha* summi] suum *Cl Ha* 16 unus] *om. Cl* uocat] uocat alter *Cl*; hoc ad *Hk* hindling] hinderling *Cl Hr Rl ζ* 17 Edwardus] Eadwardus *Cl Rl Pl*; Aedwardus *Ar* quia] qui *Cl* 18 Haroldi] Haraldi *Cl Hr ζ* 19 Guiti] Gurthi *Cl Hr Rl ζ* Lefwini] Leowini *Cl*; Lifwini *Rl*; Leofwini (Leofweni *Ha*) *ζ* comperit] comperiit *Rl Hr ζ* posset esse stabile] stabile esse posset *Cl* 20 Adgaro] Eadgaro *Cl Rl*; Aedgaro *Ar*; Edgaro *Ha*; Ædgaro *Pl S* et] *om. Cl* Normannorum] Normannie *Cl* Rodberti] Roberti *Cl Hr ζ*; Ric' *Hk* 21 Deo] Domino *Cl* 22 Haroldum] Haraldum *Hr ζ*; Heraldum *Rl*

[36] De latronibus interfectis pro latrocinio. Si post iusticiam factam fecerit aliquis clamorem ad iusticiarium quod iniuste interfectus sit et quod iniuste iacet inter latrones, et si dixerit quod uelit deratiocinari, det uadimonium et plegios. [36.1] Et detur ei terminus unius mensis, ut habeat parentes interfecti ex utraque parte generis sui, scilicet ex parte patris xii et ex parte matris vi. [36.2] Et si isti xviii uelint derationari cum illo qui prius fecerat clamorem et dederat uadimonium, det quisque eorum uadimonium cum gladio et inueniat plegios tales, qui possint reddere forisfacturam, id est gueram suam, si non possint derationare. Et tunc interfector det uadimonium suum et inueniat plegios, quod iuste interfectus est et iuste iacet inter latrones secundum legem sicut latro. [36.3] Et tunc primum dicat quo latrocinio et qua ratione interfectus sit. Et si cognouerit quod fuit captus uiuus, nominet iusticiarium et iudices et testes de uicinis legales. Et si ipsi warantizauerint eum quod iuste sit facta iusticia de eo pro suo latrocinio, quietus erit interfector, et ipsi qui fecerant clamorem emendent sua uadimonia. [36.4] Quod si ibi defecerint iudices et testes, et derationatum fuerit quod iniuste interfectus sit, interfector dabit uadimonium iusticie episcopi et fideiussores. [36.5] Et postea iusticia episcopi faciat uenire processionem cum sacerdote induto alba et stola et clericis in superpelliciis cum aqua benedicta et cruce et candelabris et thuribulo cum igne et incenso; et sic extrahant mortuum a terra, ponentes in feretro et deportent eum ad ecclesiam. Cantata missa et facto seruicio, interrent eum sicut Christianum. Et ab ipso die in vi diebus reddat episcopo forisfacturas tres: unam quia legalem iniuste pro latrone interfecit; alteram quia fratrem suum pro latrone interrauit, quod Angli dicunt *his emcristen*; terciam quia uadimonium ad disrationandum se dedit et non potuit.

1 De latronibus interfectis pro latrocinio] De latronibus interfectis *rubric in Cl*; *rubric in η*; *not a rubric in Rl (though receives a cap. mark) Ha S* latrocinio] latrocinio uel iniuste *Hr* 2 iusticiarium] iusticiam *ι*; iustic' *S* sit] sit quis *Hr* quod] *om. Ar* 3 si] *om. Hr* quod] quod hoc *Hr* uelit] uelit hoc *Hk*; uoluerit illud *Rl* deratiocinari] derationare *Cl*; diracionari *Hr Rl*; diracionare *ζ* det] ut *Cl*; de *ι* 4 ei] *om. ζ* habeat] habeant *Cl* 5 generis sui, scilicet ex parte] *om. Hr by homoeoteleuton* ex parte matris] matris *Hk* 6 si] *om. Cl* xviii] x et viii ei *S, but* ei *marked for correction*) uelint] uellent *Cl Hk ζ*; uolunt *Hr* derationari] derationare (diracionare *Ha*) *Cl ζ* 7 det quisque eorum uadimonium] *om. Cl by homoeoteleuton* eorum uadimonium] illorum xviii pariter cum eo uadimonium suum *Hr* 8 inueniat] inueniet *Hk*; inueniant *Rl* plegios tales] tales plegios *Cl* forisfacturam] forisfactum *Hk* 9 gueram] werram *Cl Hr*; guerram *Rl*; waram *ζ* possint] possunt *Rl S* derationare] derationari (dira- *Rl*) *Hk Rl*; diratiocinari *Hr* Et tunc] Iste det] de *ι* 10 iuste] iniuste *Pl* est] sit *Cl* 11 primum] primo *Cl* 12 quo] quod *Hr* cognouerit] cognouit *Cl* fuit] fuerit *Ar Pl* 14 warantizauerint] warantizabunt *Cl ζ*; guarentizent *Hk*; warentizauerint *Hr* sit facta] facta sit *Cl Hk* pro suo] suo pro *Ar*; suo quod *Ha* pro] super *Cl* 15 ipsi] ipse *Hk* fecerant] fecerat *Hk*; fecerunt *Liebermann* emendent] dabunt *Rl*

[36][145] Concerning thieves killed for theft:[146] if after justice has been done someone makes a claim to the justiciar[147] that he was unjustly slain and that unjustly he lies among the thieves, and if he says that he wishes to deraign this, he shall give a gage and pledges. [36.1] And a term of one month shall be given to him to have the kin of the slain person from each side of his stock, namely twelve from his father's side and six from his mother's side. [36.2] And if those eighteen shall wish to deraign along with that one who previously made the claim and provided the gage, one of them shall give a gage with a sword and he shall find such pledges who shall be able to pay the penalty, that is his *guera*,[148] if they shall not be able to deraign. And then the slayer shall give his gage and find pledges that as a thief he was justly slain and justly lies among the thieves according to the law. [36.3] And next he shall say first for what theft and what reason he was slain. And if he acknowledges that he was captured alive, he shall name the justiciar and judges and law-worthy witnesses of the neighbors. And if they warrant him that justice was done justly on him for his theft, the slayer will be quit and those who had made the claim will make amends by their gages. [36.4] But if the judges and the witnesses fail the slayer,[149] and it is deraigned that he was unjustly slain, the slayer will give a gage and sureties to the justice of the bishop. [36.5] And afterward the bishop's justice shall order a procession with a priest wearing an alb and stole, and clerics in surplices with holy water, cross, candles, and censer with fire and incense; and so they shall exhume the dead from the earth, placing him on a litter and carrying him to the church. When the mass has been sung and the service performed, they shall bury him as a Christian.[150] And within six days from that day he shall pay three monetary penalties to the bishop: one since he unjustly slew a law-worthy man as a thief; another because he buried his brother, whom the English call *his emcristen*,[151] as a thief; and a third because he gave a gage in order to deraign himself and was not able.

15–16 emendent sua uadimonia] emendet uadimonia sua *Hk* 16 ibi] sibi *η*; interfectori *Rl* 17 interfectus sit] sit interfectus *η* 19 processionem cum sacerdote induto] sacerdotem cum processione indutum *Cl* clericis] clericos *Cl* 21 extrahant] extrahent *Cl* 22 facto] sancto *Hk* 23 vi] xvi *Hk Rl*; quindecim *Hr* reddat] reddet *ζ* 23–24 forisfacturas tres] tres forisfacturas (foresfacturas *Hr*) *η* 24 unam quia legalem iniuste] unum *Hk* interfecit] interfecto *Hk*; interfecerit *ι* alteram] secundam *Cl*; alterum *Hk* 25 interrauit] interfecit *Cl* quod Angli dicunt *his emcristen*] *om. Hk* his emcristen] hys euencristen *Cl*; his eumcristin *Hr*; his emencristen *Ha* terciam] tercium *Hk* 26 ad disrationandum se dedit] ad disrationandum dedit *Cl*; dedit ad disrationandum se *ε* disrationandum] dirationancionem *ι* et non] nec *Cl* potuit] poterat *Hr*

[37] Usurarios etiam defendit Edwardus, ne esset aliquis in regno suo. Et si aliquis inde probatus esset, omnes possessiones suas perderet et pro exlege haberetur. [37.1] Hoc autem dicebat, sepe se audisse in curia regis Francorum, dum ibi moratus esset; nec inmerito: Usura enim summa radix uiciorum interpretatur.

[38] Defensum erat etiam in lege, ne aliquis emat uiuum animal uel pannum usatum sine plegiis et bonis testibus. [38.1] Et si fuerit aliquod opus aureum uel argenteum unde uenditor debeat dubitari, non ematur preter aurifabros et monetarios. Et ipsi si uiderint quod sit de ecclesia uel de thesauris, non ematur sine plegiis. [38.1a] Et si uenditor non potest habere plegios, retineatur cum pecunia, donec ueniat aut dominus eius aut quilibet alius qui iuste possit eum warantizare. [38.2] Quod si aliquis aliter emerit, quod stulte emit perdat et forisfacturam. Et postea inquiret iusticia per lagahemannos et per meliores homines de burgo uel hundredo uel uilla, ubi emptor ipse manserit, de quali uita ipse est, et si antea audierunt eum calumpniari de exlegalitate. [38.3] Quod si testati fuerint eum de legalitate, expurget se iudicio comitatus quod uenditorem nesciebat reum de hac uenditione nec de alia aliqua exlegalitate. [38.3a] Et si scit uenditorem, quis sit uel ubi sit, dicat, et iusticia querat eum ad faciendam iusticiam; et si inueniri non poterit utlagetur.

[39] Cum autem dictum est quod non emerent animalia preter plegios, clamauerunt macecrarii, quos Angli uocant flesmangeres, de ciuitatibus et

1 De usurariis *rubric add. c. 37 Cl Hr Rl ζ* Usurarios] Usurarius *Cl Rl ι* Edwardus] Eadwardus *Cl*; rex Edwardus *Hk*; rex Æadwardus *Rl*; Eaduardus *Pl* ne] ut non *Cl* regno suo] terra sua *Hk* 2 suas] *om. Rl* exlege] lege *Cl Hr Rl ζ* 3 haberetur] haberentur *Cl Rl* sepe se] se sepe *η* audisse] uidisse *Cl* 4 summa] *om. Hk* 5 uiciorum] omnium uiciorum *Rl* interpretatur] *Cl ends here.* 6 De animalibus uiuis et pannis ueteribus emendis *rubric add. c. 38 Ha Pl S* erat etiam] erat *Hk*; etiam erat *Hr* uel] et *Pl* 7 opus] uas *Rl* 8 dubitari] dubitare *Hr* 9 ipsi si] si ipsi *ζ* 9–10 de thesauris] thesauris *Hk* 10 plegiis] plegio *Hr Rl* si] *om. Rl* potest] poterit *Hk*; poterat *Hr* 11 retineatur cum] retineat eum *Hk* aut dominus eius aut] dominus eius aut *Hk S*; dominus aut *ι* 12 possit eum] eum possit *Hk* warantizare] guarantizare *Hk*; warentizare *Hr* aliquis aliter] aliter aliquis *ζ* 13 emit] emat *Hr* perdat] perdet *Hk* forisfacturam] forisfacturam emendet *Hr* inquiret] inquirat *Hr ζ* 14 lagahemannos] laggemannos *Hr*; laghemannos *Rl*; lagemannos *ζ* et per] et *Hr* hundredo] de hundredo *Rl* 15 emptor ipse] ipse emptor *η* est] sit *Hr* antea] *om. Hr* audierunt] audierint *η* 16 eum] *om. Hr* de] de eum *Rl, though* eum *is marked to precede* de 16–17 Quod si testati fuerint eum de legalitate] *om. Rl Ha through homoeoteleuton* 16 testati] edificati *Hr* fuerint] fuerunt *Ar* eum] eum esse *Hr* 16–17 legalitate] exlegalitate *Hk S* 17–18 expurget se iudicio . . . alia aliqua exlegalitate] *repeats after* exlegalitate *in Rl* 17 quod] quando *Ar*; ipsi *Pl* 18 alia aliqua] aliqua alia *Ar* scit] faciat *ι*; sciat *S* 19 quis] qui *Rl* uel] et *ζ* 20 inueniri non] inuenire

[37][152] Edward also prohibited usurers, lest there be any in his kingdom. And if anyone, thereupon, was convicted, he would lose all his possessions and be considered an outlaw. [37.1] Moreover, he used to say that he often had heard this in the court of the king of the French when he had been staying there;[153] nor was this without merit: usury should be regarded as the greatest root of the vices.

[38] It was also prohibited in law that no one buy a living animal or a used garment without pledges and good witnesses. [38.1] And if there is any gold or silver work whose seller ought to be doubted, it shall not be bought except by goldsmiths and moneyers.[154] And if these recognized that it came from a church or from treasures,[155] it shall not be bought without pledges. [38.1a] And if the seller cannot find pledges, he shall be detained with the money until either his lord or some other person who justly can warrant him shall come. [38.2] But if someone buys in another way, he shall lose what he foolishly bought and [pay] a monetary penalty. And the justice should later inquire through lawmen[156] and the better men of the borough, hundred, or vill where the buyer himself lives, about what kind of life he led, and if prior to this they had heard him accused of illegal conduct. [38.3] And if they shall testify to his law-worthiness, he shall clear himself by the judgment of the county that he had not known the seller was guilty of this sale nor about some other illegal conduct. [38.3a] And if he knows the seller, who he is or where he is, he shall say so, and the justice shall seek him in order to do justice; and if he cannot be found, he shall be outlawed.

[39] Moreover, when it was said that they ought not to buy animals without pledges, the butchers from the cities and

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non *Hk*; non inueniri *Hr* utlagetur] uthlagetur *ζ* 21 De massecrariis *rubric add. c. 39 Hr*; De occisionibus animalium contra natale *rubric add. ζ* dictum] ut dictum *Hr Rl* est] sit *Hr*; est defensum esset *Rl* emerent] emerentur *η* preter plegios] sine plegiis *Hr* 22 macecrarii] macerarii *Rl* flesmangeres] flesheweris *Hr*; flaismangeres *Rl*; flasmangiere *ι*; fleismangere *S*; et *add. Hk*

burgis, quod quaque die oportebat eos emere animalia, occidere et uendere. [39.1] Clamabant etiam ciues et burgenses pro consuetudinibus suis quod circa festum sancti Martini emebant animalia sine plegiis ad faciendas suas occisiones contra natale Domini. [39.2] Quas consuetudines iustas et sapienter ductas non auferimus eis, tantum in mercatis emant cum testibus et cognitione uenditorum.

1 quaque] quadam *Hr* et] *om. Hk* 2 suis] *om.* ε 3 plegiis] plegio *Hr Rl*
5 tantum] tamen ζ emant] emptis *Hk*; emptas *Hr*; emptiis ι 6 uenditorum] uenditorum. Expliciunt leges Edwardi et Willelmi regum Anglie *Hr*

boroughs, whom the English call *flesmangeres*,[157] claimed that they had to buy, kill, and sell animals every day.[158] [39.1] Likewise the citizens and burghers claimed as their own customs that around the feast of St. Martin they used to purchase animals without pledges in order to do their butchering in preparation for Christmas.[159] [39.2] These just and wisely established customs we do not take away from them, as long as they shall buy in the markets with witnesses and from known sellers.